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OFFICIALS RULE OUT REAGAN-AQUINO TOKYO MEETING

OW051251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 5 KYODO -- A senior Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday it would be "impossible" for President Ronald Reagan to meet with Philippine President Corazon Aquino in Tokyo during the May economic summit. "Such a thing is impossible," he said in commenting on a NEW YORK TIMES report on the meeting.

Another Foreign Ministry source said the Foreign Ministry had checked with the U.S. State Department, which described the NEW YORK TIMES report as incorrect. The Foreign Ministry official, however, said the government may invite Aquino for a visit to Japan some time in the future since the Philippines is "an important neighbor for us."

RED ARMY TERRORIST PLANS INCLUDE TOKYO SUMMIT

OW060919 Tokyo KYODO in English 0910 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 6 KYODO -- The Japanese radical leftist group Red Army said in its latest periodical that it will act against the April 29 government-sponsored ceremony marking the 60th anniversary of Emperor Hirohito's ascendancy to the throne. The bimonthly publication POLITICAL REVIEW in its January-February English edition, said that the Asian people cannot be truly united until they overthrow Japanese imperialism and the emperor system. It continues, "we are prepared to appeal to Japan's democratic forces to block the ceremony, and call for the establishment in Japan of a peoples' front against Japan's imperialism."

The Red Army did not mention whether they will stage a terrorist or guerrilla attack to protest the ceremony. Their targets include the Tokyo summit meeting of seven democracies set for May 4 to 6, police said. A total of 250,000 police will be mobilized around Tokyo during the April 29 to May 5 holiday week to ensure that Japan's reputation for peace and control goes unblemished, they said.

The Red Army, active in the Middle East, is said to be aiming at expanding their influence in Japan, while keeping close contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

NAKASONE RECEIVES HU YAOBANG GOODWILL MESSAGE

OW060507 Tokyo KYODO in English 0450 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 6 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone received a goodwill message calling for expansion of friendly relations between Japan and China from Chinese General Secretary Hu Yaobang, the prime minister's office said Thursday. The message was conveyed to Nakasone by former Justice Minister Osamu Inaba on his return from a goodwill visit to Beijing. The message also called for the promotion of cultural exchange between the two countries.

FURTHER ON KANG SONG-SAN MEETING WITH GORBACHEV

SK050511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 3 (KCNA) -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, met in Kremlin on March 3 Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, now in Moscow leading the WPK delegation to attend the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

The head of the delegation conveyed sincere greetings and wishes of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to respected Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev expressed deep thanks for this and asked him to forward his cordial regards to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Turning to the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries of the Soviet Union and Korea, he said the CPSU Central Committee felt satisfaction over the favorably developing relations between the two parties and two peoples, particularly between the leadership of the CPSU and WPK.

He said: We will bend efforts to ensure the continued development of the relations between the two countries in this direction. I express thanks once again for your party's active support to the internal and external policies of the CPSU and our proposals.

Mikhail Gorbachev said the implementation of the DPRK Government's proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a peace zone, a nuclear-free zone would be a major step along the road of the consolidation of security in the Asian-Pacific region. He stressed that the Soviet Union had consistently supported and would actively support in the future, too, the Korean people's striving for a peaceful, democratic reunification of the country without foreign interference.

The talk passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PROVINCIAL RALLIES PROTEST 'TEAM SPIRIT-86'

SK060407 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0500 GMT on 1 March reports that provincial mass rallies supporting the KPA supreme commander's order in connection with the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise were held on 26 and 27 February in South Hwanghae, Changang, North Hamgyong, North Pyongan, and Yanggang provinces.

The report states that the mass rally held in South Hwanghae Province was attended by Paek Pom-su, responsible secretary of the South Hwanghae Provincial WPK Committee and chairman of the South Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee; Kim Tong-won, chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of South Hwanghae province; other functionaries concerned; and representatives of public organizations. The report states that Chairman Kim Tong-won and other representatives from public organizations spoke at the rally.

According to the report, the speakers fully supported the KPA supreme commander's order, declaring that "the order of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the supreme commander of the KPA, calling for maintaining a combat readiness with high revolutionary vigilance to cope with the grave situation prevailing in our country is a self-defensive step reflecting the firm stand and will of our people to defend the socialist fatherland and the gains of socialism from the aggression of the enemies." The report also states that speakers unanimously indicated that "This war exercise is thoroughly a nuclear war exercise with an aggressive and offensive nature in a bid to launch a preemptive attack against the northern half of the republic." In conclusion, the report states that the speakers vowed to fight against the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The report on the mass rally held in Changang Province states that it was attended by Han Song-yong, chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of Changang Province; and other local figures concerned and that chairman Han Song-yong and other representatives spoke at the rally. The report states that the speakers denounced the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, saying "The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique will not escape responsibility for aggravating tension and for leading the situation to the brink of war through the war exercise racket and should fully assume responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom."

The report on the mass rally held in North Hamgyong Province states that it was attended by Cho Se-ung, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; An Mun-hon, chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of North Hamgyong Province; and other figures concerned. The report states that chairman An Mun-hon and other representatives spoke at the rally and that they expressed their firm determination to sternly smash the military provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet clique and to defend the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution."

The report on the mass rally held in North Pyongan Province states that it was attended by Kim Pyong-yul, responsible secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee; Kim Ui-chun, chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of North Pyongan province; and others. The report states that Chairman Kim Hui-chun and other representatives spoke at the rally. Stressing the need to further enhance revolutionary vigilance in coping with the prevailing situation, the report states that the speakers expressed their firm determination by saying: "We do not want war. But, if the imperialists dare to provoke us and invade us with an armed force we will wage a hundred-fold and thousand-fold counterattack against the aggressors."

The report on a mass rally held in Yanggang Province states that it was attended by Kim Won-chon, responsible secretary of the Yanggang Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Yanggang Provincial People's Committee; Kim Yong-tuk, chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of Yanggang Province; and other figures. The report cites speeches by Chairman Kim Yong-tuk and other representatives of the public organizations at the rally. The report states that the speakers expressed their firm determination to struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

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OLYMPICS PRETEXT FOR SUPPRESSION, POLITICAL GAINS

SK060446 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
5 Mar 86

["Talk" by station commentator Yun Chong-won from the program "Hour for Compatriots Abroad"]

[Text] Recently, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has resorted to all sorts of maneuvers to realize the 1988 Seoul Olympics at any cost, ignoring public opinion at home and abroad that Seoul is not suitable for the 1988 Olympics. Going around many places, Chon Tu-hwan has raved that the two games are a godsend and that he will check any mass movement disturbing such an opportunity, thus strengthening fascist suppression more violently than ever before.

Why is traitor Chon Tu-hwan frantically running amok with fascist suppression on the pretext of the 1988 Olympics? In a word, he is attempting to find a way out by inducing the 1988 Olympics to Seoul and to realize his ambition for long-term power. This is shown by the fact that he has placed himself in the position of honorary president of the Seoul Olympics Organizing Committee.

The 1988 Olympics are to be held after the presidential term expires, which Chon Tu-hwan has openly claimed that he will hold only once. However, the fact that he is honorary president of the Olympics means that he intends to remain in power even after his term of presidency expires. It is clear to everyone that he is attempting to seize the presidency again in March 1988 when his term expires by simplifying over-all election procedures and by carrying out the election swiftly on the pretext of the successful implementation of preparations for the Olympic Games.

Thus, he considers that the Seoul Olympics is the only justifiable measure to remain in power even after his 7-year term of presidency expires. It is not accidental that even foreign publications have disclosed that the 1988 Seoul Olympics was pre-meditatedly plotted to divert the attention directed on Chon Tu-hwan's massacre in Kwangju to the Olympics and to realize his ambition for long-term power.

The political gamble the 1988 Olympics poses for traitor Chon Tu-hwan, which he is staking his life on, is aimed at realizing his ambition for long-term power. He is attempting to use the success of the 1988 Olympics for resuscitating his dying life. Whenever he finds the opportunity, he raves that the 1988 Olympics is a significant event that will open a new chapter in our history in order to bewitch the people. The Chon Tu-hwan group has babbled that in order to be the host country of the Olympics, we should attain political stability, while they further suppress the people. On the pretext of social stability and maintenance of order for the successful holding of the 1986 and 1988 Games, the Chon Tu-hwan group issued a special alert order to all police across the nation and placed them on a special guard posture, thus perpetrating repressive rackets.

Noting that the constitutional revision is an issue that will be discussed in 1989 after the 1988 Olympics, Chon Tu-hwan is suppressing the opposition figures, democratic personages, and patriotic students who have risen in the struggle for constitutional revision. Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan group is attempting to smoothly hold the 1988 Olympics by strengthening its fascist suppression and by eliminating the opposition forces and to realize its ambition for long-term power.

The masses are denouncing Chon Tu-hwan's maneuvers to abuse the 1988 Olympics for his impure political aims by strengthening the fascist repression of the people. We should not tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan clique's maneuvers to realize its ambition for long-term power on the pretext of the 1988 Olympics.

The more frantic fascist suppression the Chon Tu-hwan group may adhere to on the pretext of the 1988 Olympics, the more clearly its intention for long-term power will be revealed. Suppression will only result in kicking off a mass struggle against the holding of the Olympics in Seoul.

Fellow countrymen abroad: Let us all carry out more vigorously the struggle against the antinational acts of traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is attempting to realize his ambitions for long-term power on the pretext of a political gamble called the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

JAPAN PLAN TO DISPATCH 'SELF-DEFENSE FORCES' NOTED

SK260540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0525 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 26 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article lashing out at the scheme of the Japanese authorities to dispatch the "Self-Defence Forces" (SDF) overseas. Noting that the Japanese authorities are these days scheming to send warships to other countries under the name of "goodwill visit" or "return visit" and contending that the ground "SDF" might be dispatched to "protect" Japanese overseas and their property "in case they are attacked," the paper says: whatever the form and method, this is a heinous ruse to pave the way for the overseas dispatch of the "SDF".

The paper continues: It is not accidental that the Korean peninsula nearest from Japan has been chosen as the first object of the "SDF's" overseas dispatch. In the past days, the Japanese militarists occupied Korea first and then launched into Asian aggression. Following this very road and method, the Japanese reactionaries are now pointing their arrows at Korea to stage a comeback. The Japanese authorities have worked out a plan for throwing "SDF" on to the Korean front "in an event of contingency" and hastening wide-range preparations for it, claiming that Japan cannot "be a passive onlooker at the developments" on the Korean peninsula and the "stability" of the Korean peninsula is an "indispensable factor" of Japan's "security".

The "SDF" is now on the springboard to be dispatched overseas. Its overseas dispatch would be the first signal of the return of revived Japanese militarism to the road of military aggression.

JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO 'ANNEX' TOK ISLAND DENOUNCED

SK261116 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 26 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 26 (KCNA) -- The Japanese ruling circles must refrain from indiscreet act prompted by territorial desire and give up their brigandish attempt to annex Tok Island says NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary today. Answering an interpellation at the Lower House Budgetary Committee a few days ago, Education Minister Toshiki [name indistinct] said he would request publishing houses to mark in Japanese school textbooks Tok Island of Korea east of Ullung Island as one belonging to Japan.

The commentary notes: It is clearly stated in ancient documents of Korea and even in historical data of Japan that the Tok has been a traditional Korean island from old times. But the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters argue in a far-fetched way that it belongs to them. This is a revelation of their aggressive and expansionist designs on Korea and a brigandish act.

Their scheme to grab Tok Island internationally recognized as a part of our inviolable territory offers another clear proof that the Japanese militarists revived under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists have emerged again as a dangerous force of aggression. Such far-fetched argument of the Japanese reactionaries is aimed to step up their comeback to South Korea and abet expansionist desire among the younger generation by using the question of "dominion" over Tok Island as a political bargaining chip vis-a-vis the South Korean puppet clique.

1876 JAPANESE TREATY TERMED 'BRIGANDISH'

SK271346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 27 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Thursday comes out with a signed article on the lapse of 110 years since the Japanese aggressors forced the Korean feudal state of Yi Dynasty to sign the shackling "Kanghwado Treaty" on February 27, 1876. The article says that this "treaty" was a brigandish treaty of aggression and a shackling unequal treaty totally violating the sovereignty of Korea in all domains, political, economic and military.

It does on: After the conclusion of this "treaty", the Japanese imperialists, with it as a stepping stone, committed open aggressive acts against Korea and at last they forced the tragic lot of colonial slavery upon the Korean people for nearly half a century. When the Japanese imperialists were defeated, the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupied South Korea in their place and turned it into their complete colony and military base and have forced colonial slavery upon the South Korean people for more than 40 years.

The paper points out that the Japanese militarists revived and rearmed under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists have appeared on the scene as a dangerous force of aggression to stretch their crooked hands of aggression deep into South Korea. Noting that the South Korea-Japan tieup is being accelerated by the scheme to frame up a tripartite military alliance involving the United States, Japan and South Korea, which is being promoted by the U.S. imperialists, the paper says: Facts make it plain that, as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors stay in South Korea and such traitor as Chon Tu-hwan hold power, our nation can not regain national sovereignty on a nationwide scale and the South Korean people can not free themselves from the lot of colonial slavery.

The South Korean people must hold higher the banner of struggle against the aggressors and the traitor. This is a lesson of more than 100 years long history after the conclusion of the "Kanghwado Treaty".

KIM IL-SONG MEETS EQUATORIAL GUINEAN DELEGATION

SK051110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 5 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song March 5 received the Equatorial Guinean Government delegation headed by Prime Minister Cristino Seriche Bioco on an official goodwill visit to our country. Present on the occasion were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Chon Il-chun and Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Equatorial Guinea Kang Sun-yong and Equatorial Guinean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Ela Nseng Abegue Salvador.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of Equatorial Guinean resident Obiang Nguema Mbasogo to President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He received a gift from the head of the delegation. He arranged a luncheon for the guests.

CHONG CHUN-KI ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR SENEGAL GROUP

SK060521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 6 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet at the Ongnyu restaurant on the evening of March 5 for the government delegation of the Republic of Senegal on a visit to Korea. Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by Alioune Diagne Coumba Aita, minister of urban affairs and housing of Senegal, and Ahmed Tijane Kane, Senegalese ambassador to Korea.

Attending there were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Chairman of the State Construction Commission Kim Ung-sang, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Ho Hang-chan and other officials concerned. Speeches were made by chairman Kim Ung-sang and head of the delegation Alioune Diagne Coumba Aita.

On the same day Vice-Premier Chong Chun-gi met and had a conversation with the delegation in a friendly atmosphere when it paid a courtesy call on him.

PRC RADIO TV DELEGATION MEET WITH COUNTERPARTS

SK060517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 6 (KCNA) -- An employees' meeting of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee was held Wednesday to welcome the Chinese radio and television delegation.

Chu Chang-chun, chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee, spoke at the meeting. He said the relations of friendship and cooperation between the broadcasting institutions and officials of the two countries were becoming closer along with the daily strengthening Korea-China friendship.

He recalled that the achievements and experiences in the revolution and construction of Korea and China had been introduced and propagandized and support and solidarity expressed through radio and television in the past period. He said the current visit of the delegation would mark an important occasion in further strengthening friendship and solidarity between the peoples and radio officials of the two countries and developing cooperation and exchange in the field of radio and television.

Ai Zhisheng, minister of radio, film and television of China, heading the delegation spoke next. He said his delegation could see at first hand while visiting Korea the seething zeal of the Korean people in their efforts to implement the programme of socialist construction advanced at the 6th Party congress under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Chinese people resolutely support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea put forward by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the proposal for holding tripartite talks. He expressed the belief that the delegation's Korean visit will contribute to the further consolidation of the bonds of friendship between China and Korea.

PYONGYANG WELCOMES ULAANBAATAR CITY DELEGATION

SK050545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 5 (KCNA) -- Pyongyang working people held a mass meeting on March 4 and warmly welcomed the Korean visit of the Ulaanbaatar City delegation of Mongolia. Kang Hui-won, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, in his speech said that the Mongolian people have fundamentally changed the looks of the country by their energetic efforts to transform all domains of social life such as politics, economy and culture on the socialist line. We sincerely rejoice over the achievements of the fraternal Mongolian people and Ulaanbaatar citizens in socialist construction.

Noting that today the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are daily developing favorably, he said we will make all efforts to further develop cooperation and exchange between the capitals of the two countries in the future in conformity with these friendly relations.

We, he stated, will as ever struggle shoulder-to-shoulder with the fraternal Mongolian people on the road to the victory of the socialist cause, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism, independence and peace.

Head of the delegation (S. Monkzhargal) chairman of the executive committee of the Ulaanbaatar City Hural of People's Deputies, in his speech said that the Mongolian people and working people in the capital know well of the great achievements scored by the talented Korean people in their strivings to reshape the nature and society in a revolutionary way under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Noting that the friendly relations between Mongolia and Korea have a long tradition, he said: Today these friendly relations are favourably developing in conformity with the interests of the two peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

Mongolia supports the DPRK's just proposals for withdrawing the U.S. forces and their arms from South Korea, making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone, adopting a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South and reunifying the country through dialogue and expresses firm solidarity for them, he stated.

Souvenirs were exchanged at the meeting. So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, on March 4 met and had a talk with the delegation in a friendly atmosphere.

WPK DELEGATION MEETS SAHARAN REPUBLIC LEADER

SK060427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 6 (KCNA) -- Mohamed 'Abd al-'Aziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, on February 28 met the DPRK Government delegation headed by Choe Tae-pol, chairman of the Education Commission, which had attended the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic. The head of the delegation conveyed greetings of President Kim Il-song to President 'Abd 'al-Aziz.

President 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to forward his cordial regards to President Kim Il-song. Saying that the respected leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song is the greatest man in the world, he expressed deep reverence for him. The Government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, he stressed, fully supports the Korean People's cause of national reunification.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE ON GHANAIAN ANNIVERSARY

SK051056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 5 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song in a message dated March 4 to Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana, warmly greeted the 29th anniversary of the independence of Ghana. He wishes the Ghanaian people under the leadership of Jerry John Rawlings greater success in the work to achieve national unity, reconstruct the nation's economy and build a new just society. He expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will expand and develop still further.

MARINE TRANSPORT PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

SK040505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 4 (KCNA) -- A protocol on talks between the delegations of the General Bureau of Marine Transport of Korea and the Maritime Fleet Ministry of the Soviet Union was signed here Monday. It was signed by Choe Un-hak, deputy director of the General Bureau of Marine Transport, and Viktor Nikolaychuk, vice-minister of the Maritime Fleet Ministry of the Soviet Union.

O CHIN-U ATTENDS ANNIVERSARY ON LAND REFORM

SK060211 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Excerpt] A central report meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the promulgation by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of the historic law on land reforms was splendidly held today at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang. Respectfully placed in the forefront of the meeting site was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, with the flag of the republic as its background. Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious WPK" were placed at the meeting site. Hung on the background of the rostrum were a model picture of Mt Paektu and the letters "1946-1986."

The meeting was attended by functionaries from the party, government organs, administrative and economic organs, public organizations; functionaries from the sectors of sciences, education, literature and arts, public health, publication, and the press; and agricultural workers in the city.

Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and Vice president; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang City Party Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; Comrades Chong Chun-ki and Hong Si-hak, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade So Kwan-hui, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice premier and chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the State Administration Council; Chon Mun-sop, chairman of the State Inspection Commission; and responsible functionaries of the power organs and public organizations were present on the rostrum.

CONSTRUCTION OF HYDROPOWER STATIONS CONTINUES

SK282220 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Pyongyang, February 28 (KCNA) -- The construction of medium- and small-scale hydraulic power stations in Korea is an important way of boosting power production. 60 power stations of this scale are under construction in Yanggang Province, a mountainous area. Dam building has been completed at a number of projects.

The province plans to run mines and local industrial factories with the electricity produced at the minor hydraulic power stations within 2 or 3 years. And in this period the electricity will be utilised in heating public buildings including schools, hospitals and houses of culture and dwelling houses.

More than 50 minor hydraulic power stations have been constructed in the province in recent years, which now pay off profusely. Several dozen minor hydraulic power stations are taking shape in adjoining Chagang Province. Some projects are progressing in the final stage.

According to Baek Chong-kyu, director of the department of guidance in the construction of minor power stations under the General Bureau of Power Station Construction, a mass movement for the construction of minor hydraulic power stations will be intensified this year in all provinces to create a new generating capacity of over 40,000 kw.

Korea abounds in hydraulic resources. Big and small rivers are found everywhere in the country. And a high head of water is available, the mountains being steep. These advantages make it possible to construct medium and small hydraulic power stations stage by stage along with large ones. More than 150 minor hydraulic power stations have been built in Korea in recent years.

1 MARCH POPULAR UPRISING ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK040832 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 1 Mar 86

[NODONG SINMUN 1 March editorial: "Let Us Oppose Outside Forces and Recover the Sovereignty of the Nation"]

[Text] Today we mark the 67th anniversary of the historic 1 March Popular Uprising which recorded a brilliant chapter in the history of our people's anti-Japanese movement for national liberation.

We are greeting this day amid the circumstances in which our people are vigorously accelerating socialist construction assuming a full combat mobilization posture to cope with the reckless military provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and in which the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle is being fiercely carried out in South Korea.

Sixty seven years ago, prompted by the beacon fire raised by the patriotic Pyongyang citizens in the mass anti-Japanese demonstration struggle, the 1 March Popular Uprising was touched off fiercely across the nation and even in residential districts of Koreans living overseas including the northeast area of China, a coastal district in the Soviet Union, and Japan. This uprising was a pan-national anti-Japanese resistance struggle of our people to achieve the nation's independence and the people's sovereignty.

Although the aims of the 1 March Popular Uprising were not achieved, the uprising taught us the truth that we cannot win victory if we do not have the leadership of an outstanding leader in the revolutionary struggle and if we do not have correct programs, strategy, and tactics of struggle and that we cannot achieve the nation's independence and the people's sovereignty if we rely on outside forces.

Our people's aspirations for national liberation were realized in the end only when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a revolutionary genius and the sun of the nation, led the Korean revolution at the forefront after embarking on the revolutionary road cherishing the destiny of the nation and the people.

Sixty seven years have passed since the 1 March Popular Uprising took place and more than 40 years have passed since the Japanese imperialists were ruined. However, the pan-national sovereignty has not been completely realized, and the South Korean people have not been freed from the situation as colonial slaves.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists have not abandoned the attempt to invade Korea and are constantly strengthening the maneuvers of aggression and war against our country.

The U.S. imperialists, who forcefully occupied South Korea, replacing the Japanese imperialists, enforced on our people the tragedy of the division of the nation and people and inflicted immeasurable calamities on the South Korean people by implementing the cruel fascist military colonial rule.

The U.S. imperialists, in particular, reinforced the U.S. troops in South Korea and the puppet armed forces under the criminal ambition to realize the invasion of the continent with the Korean peninsula as a stepping stone, declaring South Korea as the frontline of the U.S. strategy and as the defense area in the front. On the other hand, they turned South Korea into their powder magazine for war and the most dangerous source of a nuclear war by drastically dragging in operational equipment, including nuclear weapons.

The "Team Spirit-86" war exercise which the U.S. imperialists started again from 10 February together with the South Korean puppet clique is a comprehensive exercise of offensive operations and a nuclear war exercise aimed at launching a surprise preemptive attack on the northern half of the republic from the sea, the ground, and the air.

The fact that the U.S. imperialists are staging the offensive operational exercise, designating South Korea as a site of military exercises, is aimed at victimizing our people for their policy of confrontation by making the Korean people fight against each other, using the South Korean puppets as (?cheap) cannon fodder, and at expanding their aggressive hands to the Asian Continent.

The Japanese reactionaries are attempting to extend the evil hands of aggression deep into South Korea while strengthening the collusion with the puppet clique under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists. Following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression, the South Korean puppets are frantically running amok to drive the fellow countrymen to the calamity of a new war -- a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are unprecedentedly strengthening the fascist suppression of the students and the people in South Korea while staging the criminal war exercise rackets against us.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is trying and punishing, after arresting en masse, the youths and students who are calling for independence, democracy, and reunification. It raided and searched the central office of the New Korea Democratic Party, which promoted the signature collection campaign for constitutional revision, and the office of the Council for Promotion of Democracy and is suppressing a number of the opposition politicians and those who participated in the signature campaign for constitutional revision.

South Korea is, in fact, in a state of martial law due to the unprecedented fascist suppression perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan clique. It has been turned into a dark place where human rights are being trampled underfoot more atrociously than during the period of the Yusin dictatorship.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to justify its fascist frenzy by upholding the signboard of peaceful transfer of power and ensurance of international sports games. This is a mockery against the people who aspire for democracy and a criminal act spattering mud over the international sports games which pursue the aims of friendship and unity.

The dictator who ridicules the people's destiny, wielding the scepter over the people, and who perpetrates tyranny cannot escape downfall. The recent downfall of the pro-U.S. Marcos regime in the Philippines again shows this clearly.

Today traitor Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to maintain long-term power while suppressing the people's just struggle with bayonets and guns, having become the U.S. imperialists' culprit. However, he will meet the same miserable destiny as that of Marcos, who was ruined in the wake of the people's resistance.

Today the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the youths, students, and people for the democratization of society is being expanded in South Korea with each passing day. The United States should correctly see our people's firm will to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of the nation by safeguarding the sovereignty and dignity of the nation. It should act with discretion.

The United States should immediately stop the aggressive "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise and withdraw all of its aggressive forces without delay. The South Korean puppets should stop the criminal act of sacrificing the nation by following the policy of war of the U.S. masters and should immediately stop the rackets of repressing the people.

The most important and urgent issue facing our nation is the assurance of peace by eliminating the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. All the Korean people in the North and South, as well as those overseas, should rise as one in the pan-national struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from South Korea, taking along the nuclear weapons, and to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone.

Recovering the national sovereignty, which was taken away, and opposing outside forces was an ardent desire of the 1 March uprisers. The South Korean people should more tenaciously carry out the struggle to recover the national sovereignty by eliminating the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. The people from all walks of life in South Korea should continuously and persistently carry out the struggle to eliminate the military fascist dictatorship, to achieve democracy, and to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation.

Ensuring peace by eliminating the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is an important issue for safeguarding peace in Asia and the world. We firmly believe that the peace-loving people of the world will more highly raise voices of denunciation against the new war provocation maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean puppets, paying deep attention to the grave situation created on the Korean peninsula, and that they will continuously express strong solidarity with our people's just struggle to peacefully reunify the nation.

The strained situation created in our country demands that our people heighten revolutionary vigilance more than ever before and more vigorously accelerate socialist construction by assuming the posture of alertness and mobilization. All functionaries, workers, and officers and men of the KPA should tenaciously safeguard the socialist fatherland and revolutionary gains by taking full preparations for a combat mobilization posture and keenly watching the reckless game of playing with fire by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets so that they can resolutely frustrate any war provocation maneuvers of the enemy in firm unity with the party and the leader.

We should consolidate our revolutionary bases and the socialist system of our country and strengthen their might in every way by more vigorously carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- and upholding the militant tasks put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the New Year's address and at the 11th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee.

The cause of our people to achieve national reunification by forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw is just. No strength can block the cause for national reunification of our people who are advancing under the leadership of the great party and leader.

Yo Yon-ku Address

SK040932 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] A Pyongyang city report meeting marking the 67th anniversary of the 1 March Popular Uprising was held at the Central Workers Hall on 28 February.

In front of the hall, a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song was respectfully placed with the flag of the republic in the background. Hung on both sides were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Workers Party of Korea!"

Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the DFRF; Hong Ki-mun, vice chairman of the CPRF; Kim Yong-chun, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea Social Democratic Party; and responsible functionaries of working organizations were present at the report meeting along with working people, youths, and students of the city.

The report meeting began with the playing of the national anthem. At the report meeting, Yo Yon-ku, director of the DFRF Secretariat, delivered a speech in commemoration of the 1 March Popular Uprising. The speaker said: Today, under the circumstances, all people of the country are surging on all fronts of socialist construction, under a tense and mobilized posture, by upholding the militants tasks put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's address and at the 11th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee as well as the order of the supreme KPA commander; we are meaningfully observing the 67th anniversary of the 1 March Popular Uprising.

The speaker noted: 1 March 1919 was the day in which our nation dealt a great blow to the Japanese imperialists through a pan-national struggle against the brigandish Japanese imperialists, waged by shouting the slogans "Japanese and Japanese troops, withdraw!" and "Long live the independence of Korea!" On that day, in Pyongyang, a large-scale anti-Japanese struggle, in which the patriotic youths and students personally nurtured by Mr Kim Hyong-chik, indomitable revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement, took the lead and some 100,000 people of all walks of life participated, was waged.

She continued: The just anti-Japanese struggle of the Pyongyang citizens against the Japanese imperialists' bestial and oppressive rule and their brigandish atrocities immediately grew and spread like wildfire to all areas of the country and even to the Korean residences abroad. The uprisers, who experienced the misery of being slaves of a lost country, were not afraid of the enemies' bloodstained suppression but turned out boldly on the streets of resistance at the risk of their lives, while shouting "Long live independence." Subsequently, some 2 million people of all walks of life joined the ranks of the uprisers, and demonstrations and riots were carried out thousands of times throughout the nation during the period before the end of that year.

The speaker said: Through the 1 March Popular Uprising, our people vigorously displayed their patriotic will and indomitable spirit to disallow the foreign aggressors' policy of occupation and to achieve the freedom and independence of the country without fail, thus dealing a great blow to the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and greatly encouraging the development of the national liberation movement of the oppressed colonial peoples.

She went on to add: However, the 1 March Popular Uprising provided a serious lesson in the history of our people's national liberation struggle. The 1 March Popular Uprising showed the truth that the masses of people need the leadership of an outstanding leader to win victory in the revolutionary struggle, and that a church-oriented force is necessary for working out a correct strategy and tactics and carrying out struggle systematically. At the same time, the 1 March Popular Uprising gave a serious lesson that flunkeyism and depending on foreign forces must be thoroughly opposed to win victory in the revolutionary struggle for national liberation and social progress, and that the armed enemies can be smashed only by the force of arms.

This practical experience and lesson urgently demanded the emergence of an outstanding leader who would lead the anti-Japanese independence movement to victory. Such an urgent wish of our nation was realized at last when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the genius of the revolution, turned to the road of revolution.

The speaker noted: Based on his scientific analysis of the inherent weak points of the 1 March Popular Uprising and other previous nationalist movements, the great leader put forth the chuche-oriented revolutionary struggle line that the Korean revolution must be consummated by the efforts of the Korean people. He organized the chuche-oriented revolutionary force with the young communists of the new generation as the nucleus and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle. By so doing, he achieved the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation at last.

She said: Following the liberation, our people, under the wise leadership of the great leader, successfully accomplished the anti-imperialist, anti-feudalist democratic revolutionary struggle and smashed the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists. By so doing, they defended the freedom and independence of the fatherland and have established on this soil a self-reliant independent socialist power able to defend itself by accelerating socialist revolution and construction following the war.

She noted that, today, our people, by holding the great leader in high esteem and by following the tested leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, are actively stepping up the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- and vigorously moving forward in order to achieve the cause of the chuche-ization of the society. However, the wish of the 1 March Popular Uprisers for sovereignty and independence has not yet been fully realized. The miserable destiny of colonial slavery is still imposed on the South Korean people.

She said: Because of the wretches' adventurous military provocation maneuvers, the dark clouds of nuclear war are hanging heavily over our country today. Against our repeated peace-loving proposals and the wish of the peace-loving peoples of the world, the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea are persistently staging the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise. By so doing, they have showed that they seek only confrontation and war. The speaker stressed that the responsibility for the extremely dangerous situation on the Korean peninsula and for the suspension of all North-South dialogue is entirely laid on the United States and the South Korean authorities.

She said: At a time when fascist military dictatorships established by the U.S. imperialists are falling throughout the world, and dictatorial regimes are ending in Asia as well, a dictatorial regime, one resembling a U.S. handmaiden, still remains only in South Korea. Our people are filled with national indignation and curses regarding this. Scheming to hold the Asian Games and the Olympic Games in such a suffocating place filled with the reek of blood and gunpowder is indeed a mockery of the world peoples struggling for peace, democracy, and social progress, and of the conscience of mankind.

Saying that the sacred sports games must not be exploited for the impure political objectives of the South Korean puppet clique, she stressed that the only way to rescue the Olympic Games from crisis is to end the policy of war and fascistization in South Korea and to co-host the games by the North and the South.

She continued: In the name of all people of the northern half of the republic, warm compatriotic support and encouragement are extended to the South Korean youths, students, patriotic people, and democratic personages who are struggling indomitably in defiance of the bloodstained suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Under the circumstances in which South Korea is under the fascist colonial military rule of the U.S. imperialists, the important question for the realization of the reunification of our country is to achieve the independence and democratization of South Korean society.

Saying that the fascist dictatorial regimes that had reigned over people and suppressed and exploited the masses of people with the support of foreign forces are falling one after another today in Asia, and throughout the world, the speaker said: The dictatorial Duvalier regime in Haiti crumbled recently. Subsequently, on 25 February, in the Philippines, pro-U.S. stooge Marcos, who had continued an outrageous fascist dictatorship for as many as 21 years, was at last expelled from power through the people's popular anti-dictatorial struggle.

Saying that experience shows that all fascist strongholds can be crushed if the masses of people resist fascist dictatorship with united strength, the speaker stressed that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, by correctly realizing the torrential trend of the present era, in which fascist dictatorship is not allowed, must rescind the oppressive fascist rule and step down from power in accordance with the demand of the South Korean people.

She said that all Korean people who hold the prestige of the nation dear and desire the reunification of the country must unite under the anti-U.S. banner for independence and turn out boldly in the sacred struggle to end the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule.

She noted: The South Korean people of all walks of life must firmly demand that the United States withdraw from South Korea, taking along all its nuclear weapons, and must persistently wage a pan-national anti-war and anti-nuclear movement and struggle to eliminate the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship and to achieve democracy.

Saying that the U.S. imperialists have no excuse to remain in South Korea any longer, the speaker said that the United States must withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along its aggression forces and nuclear weapons.

She noted that the situation of our country created as a result of the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges is demanding that revolutionary vigilance be increased more than ever, the maneuvers of the enemies be keenly watched, and a vigilant and mobilized posture be maintained in work.

The speaker stressed that all working people, by upholding the order of the KPA supreme commander and by firmly uniting around the party and the leader, must thwart and smash the nuclear war schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and defend the fatherland and the gains of the revolution, and must further strengthen our revolutionary base as firm as a rock by bringing about great upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction.

GOVERNMENT TO SEND PRC DEFECTOR TO THIRD COUNTRY

SK060327 Seoul YONHAP in English 0322 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 6 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has decided to send to a third country the Chinese Air Force pilot who flew a MiG-19 fighter to South Korea seeking political asylum last month. The South Korean Government's decision on what to do with the aircraft, however, will be made in accordance with international customs.

Announcing the government's decision on Thursday, Kim Hung-su, Foreign Ministry spokesman, said that the action was taken in respect with the defector's free will and in accordance with international laws and customs, domestic laws and humanitarian principles.

"The pilot has made it clear since his landing that he is seeking political asylum in a third country, and that fact has been confirmed through his own free will, as expressed in an investigation by pertinent authorities," Kim said. "Thus, the government has decided to respect the free will of the pilot after complying with legal procedures required by the relevant domestic laws."

Chen Baozhong, 26, a member of the 3rd Wing, 4th Reconnaissance Squadron, 1st Division of the Chinese Air Force, broke away from a formation during a training mission on Feb 21, then flew southward into South Korea air space. South Korean Air Force interceptors escorted him to a South Korean air base near Seoul, where he landed.

Regarding the legal procedures required for the Chinese pilot to be granted political asylum in a third country, a Foreign Ministry source said that the pertinent authorities will indict him first because he violated the immigration law and aviation law, although he was seeking political asylum. In accordance with international customs, the sources said, the indictment should be dropped.

The Korean Government said it will handle matter of what to do with the aircraft in accordance with international customs, because there are no firmly established international laws for handling a military aircraft that violates the air space of another country.

He said that the government was considering discussing the matter with China if Beijing formally requests that the plane be sent back to China. The Chinese Government, which does not have diplomatic relations with South Korea, had demanded the repatriation of the Chinese Air Force pilot and aircraft immediately after the plane landed in South Korea. It was learned, however, that Beijing has not formally requested to the South Korean Government that the MiG-19 be returned.

Although the Foreign Ministry source did not specify what third country the Chinese pilot wanted to go to, all the Chinese pilots who flew to South Korea were seeking political asylum in Taiwan.

MEDIA REACTION TO PHILIPPINE SITUATION 5 MARCH

SK050938 [Editorial report] South Korean vernacular and English-language papers for 5 March continue to carry reports on the Philippines, most of which are attributed to foreign press agencies. While the number of items has declined over time, the dailies are reporting on breaking developments in the Philippines, largely through the foreign press agency pickups.

CHOSON ILBO, on page 4, carries a 400-word report by its Manila correspondent on President Aquino's remarks made in an interview with AFP that she would fire any Cabinet members found guilty of having done anything contrary to the norms of good government, and on the Philippine Government's investigation of Marcos' assets in the country and abroad. On the same page, the paper carries a 200-word YONHAP report from Washington citing the remarks by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Armacost, who said: "We recognize that in each country, the political forces are different; they are unique. We also recognize that the U.S. relationship with other countries is quite different. We have differing degrees of influence in other countries." The report also cites remarks by Richard Holbrooke, former assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific affairs, who said: "It is wrong to compare South Korea with the situation in the Philippines."

The paper, on the same page, carries reports attributed to AFP, AP/UP, and REUTER on the popularity of President Aquino's youngest daughter, on the freezing of Marcos' assets in New York, and on Aquino's remarks in an interview with THE WASHINGTON POST to the effect that she is ready to negotiate with communist rebels if they abandon armed action.

HANGUK ILBO, on page 3, carries a 2,000-word article by its correspondent in Washington Kim Pyong-mu on U.S. policy toward allies that are of significant importance to U.S. strategic interests in the wake of the Philippine situation. After discussing whether or not "unconditional U.S. support" for allies of strategic importance to U.S. interests is changing, the article concludes that it is not. The article then cites the recent remarks by various Americans, including U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Armacost and Richard Holbrooke. Describing Armacost's remarks that "believing that the Philippines [situation] can be applied [to any other countries] as a formula is unrealistic" as "an elucidation of the stand that the change of the Reagan policy in the Philippines was only a special situation developed due to the inherent political realities in the Philippines," the article says: However, this does not mean that the Reagan administration will totally neglect the policy direction of an ally which it thinks undesirable. The items cites as examples U.S. opposition to the military government in Argentina over the Falklands incident and support for Duarte in El Salvador. The article concludes: Concerning the recent situation in the Philippines, it is now becoming clear that victory was won through the strategic countermeasures which Secretary of State Shultz and other government and congressional officials sought through sufficient discussion, while President Reagan was relatively negligent. This seems to prove the principle that policy is only a product of the situation and that fixed ideas are not applied stereotypically.

On page 4, HANGUK ILBO carries reports attributed to AFP and AP on the Aquino government's investigation of the irregularities and corruption committed under the Marcos regime and on the popularity of Aquino's youngest daughter. The last installment of a 2,000-word article by Manila correspondent Kang Pyong-tae on the communist forces in the Philippines and the Aquino government's stand toward the communists is also carried.

SEOUL SINMUN, on page 4, additionally carries on AFP report on the Manila investigation of corruption as well as an AFP report on the resignation of supreme court judges in Manila and a REUTER report on the Filipinos' returning to their homeland from the United States. On the same page, the paper carries a 1,000-word article by Manila correspondent Kim Yong-ku on the Philippine situation. The article notes the superficially excellent democratic system in the Philippines and discusses Philippine history, language, people, and tradition. In conclusion, the article says that the Philippine situation has shown that democracy cannot bring utopia overnight, and asks: "How dangerous is the idea of comparing such a country to the reality of our country."

TONG-A ILBO carries, on page 4, a brief YONHAP article from Washington reporting the remarks made on 3 March by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Armitage warning that the American people should refrain from linking the Philippine situation with the domestic situations of other countries. Other articles on the Philippine situation, also carried on page 4, are attributed to foreign news agencies.

CHUNGANG ILBO carries, on page 4, a brief article filed from Washington reporting on the remarks by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Armitage in an interview on 3 March to the effect that the Philippine situation should not be compared with that of other countries. The daily also carries, on page 4, a 500-word article filed by an unidentified Washington correspondent citing U.S. support for the anti-Marcos elements of the Philippine Army at the time of the downfall of Marcos, quoting reports from sources in Washington. The article notes the U.S. action of supplying fuel to helicopters of the anti-Marcos elements with the army. Other news items related to the Philippine situation and Marcos' downfall, carried on the same page, are attributed to foreign news agencies.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN carries, on page 5, reports on the Philippines with AP/AFP/REUTER attributions.

The two English-language papers in Seoul -- THE KOREA TIMES and THE KOREA HERALD -- for 5 March again carry items on the Philippines, attributed to foreign press agencies.

THE TIMES, on page 3, in the Overseas News section, carries reports, citing AFP and REUTER, noting Aquino's remark, in an interview with AFP, that she would "fire any member of her Cabinet found guilty of having committed something contrary to what good government should be"; the Philippine Government's decision on seizure of all Marcos property; and the increasing number of Filipinos living in the United States who want to return to the Philippines. On page 4, the daily carries an item entitled "Reagan Wins Praise for Helping Remove Authoritarian Regimes," carrying a Washington AFP dateline. The article notes that Reagan "has rolled up two new foreign policy triumphs and boosted his political stock at home by helping edge out two authoritarian chiefs of state reviled by the left." After discussing Reagan's apparent change in views concerning the Philippines, with his ultimate expression of support for the opposition in that country, the article notes that "the turnaround on the Philippines was not the first time Reagan had surprised his own conservative backers."

THE KOREA HERALD carries, on page 1, a YONHAP report from Washington citing remarks made by Deputy Secretary of State Michael Armacost in a briefing session on the Philippines, stating that Armacost warned against "easy conclusions or casual conclusions about the implications of the developments in the Philippines for other countries' internal stabilization or the U.S. attitude toward those countries." The same item cites Richard Holbrooke's remark that "it would be misleading to compare the situation in Korea to that in the Philippines." In its The World section on page 2, the daily carries reports, attributed to UPI and AP, on Aquino's remarks with regard to seeking better relations with the United States, steps by the new Philippine Government to write a new constitution "that will reflect the true aspirations of the Philippine people," the announcement by Aquino's government of the dismantling of intelligence and security agencies that had propped up the Marcos regime, and the decision by a judge in New York to freeze \$350 million in New York properties believed to be owned by former Philippine President Marcos.

WARNING ISSUED ON COMPARING ROK WITH PHILIPPINES

SKO60227 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 5 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by reporter Kim Yong-ku: "Comparing Korea With the Philippines Is a Dangerous Idea -- The Jaundiced View About the Philippines Should Be Guarded Against"]

[Text] When the presidential election was in an earnest stage in the Philippines, a Western diplomat in Manila said in connection with political developments, which were bogged down in a quagmire of chaos: "Although democracy is an ideal form of politics, it is nothing but a burden on the people who cannot digest it properly. Political developments in the Philippines demonstrate that in the end countries will have to opt for a form of government that suits them well."

He may have meant to say that a form of government, however wonderful it may be, could become a burdensome element that undermines the national development if it does not sit well with the level of the people's enlightenment and the degree of the country's economic development.

In fact, the Philippines' political, administrative, and legal systems are perfect and democratic in composition and structure, at least superficially. The Philippine people's friendliness and openness and the government officials' democratic way of speaking and acting in addition to their logical way of expressing their thoughts astonish and make those who come to the Philippines for the first time admire them.

A foreign correspondent, after seeing members of rival parties friendly conversing with each other after the heated session at the National Assembly over the tallying of votes, said in admiration: The Philippines is indeed a country that has a solid democratic foundation, that has the hope of future democratic politics. How naive and superficial this observation is! Despite such a wonderful and democratic system and ways of running it, what can explain the fact that they always end up undemocratically?

What makes that country's national strength diminish time after time? This is because that country's system and people are not getting along well with each other. It is also because every democratic device has become a breeding ground for bureaucratism, inefficiency, and corruption and democratic functions have been reduced to a sort of "fiesta" to the point where they have no relation to the level of the people's enlightenment.

A view commonly shared by many observers is that the Filipinos have not yet been able to develop a modern spirit needed to embody democracy in the true sense of the word. This is why they are still concerned about the future of the Philippines, while welcoming the establishment of the new government. The indigenous and traditional way of thinking deeply engrained in the minds of the majority of the Filipinos merits our attention.

The Philippines, which had remained a tribal state until the 16th century, was raided by Western culture suddenly one morning. To date, for nearly 500 years since then, the Philippines has lived under the stronger influence of Western civilization than most other people in Asia. In addition to the cultural influence, the Filipinos have Western blood in their veins. This notwithstanding, the indigenous shamanistic influence strongly remains in the consciousness of the majority of the Filipinos. The Philippine people are famous for being superstitious.

As their internal world is dominated by the traditional way of thinking while they live in an external world governed by democratic systems, they seem to be experiencing a sharp conflict of values. Without considering this unique internal world of the Philippine people, it is impossible to unfold the Philippine mystery. What is more, nearly 70 percent of the people, who have been reduced to poverty as a result of a lagging economy, is poles apart from the middle class, which can be called the foundation of the democratic spirit.

Moreover, the news reports that the Aquino government was born on the basis of a scenario written by U.S. media lead people to think of many things regarding the modus vivendi of a sovereign country. The recent developments in the Philippines can be said to have demonstrated that democracy is unable to usher in a millenium in a country in one morning. How dangerous an idea it is to compare Korea with such a country!

WEINBERGER TO HEAD SECURITY MEETING DELEGATION

SK051220 Seoul YONHAP in English 1030 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 5 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and the United States will hold their 18th annual security consultative meeting here April 1-3, the Korean and the U.S. Governments announced simultaneously on Wednesday. Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek will lead the Korean delegation to the meeting and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger will head the U.S. delegation, according to Brig. Gen. Yi Hung-sik, spokesman for the Korean Defense Ministry.

Prior to the meeting, Yi said, the chairmen of the U.S. and Korean Joint Chiefs of Staff will preside over a meeting of the Korean-U.S. military committee. The committee was set up in 1978 to provide strategic guidelines for the Korean-U.S. combined forces command in Korea.

During the upcoming conferences, Korea and the United States are expected to 'confirm that their combined defense capability is enough to deter the outbreak of war on the Korean peninsula and to immediately repel any North Korean infiltration,' Yi said. The 17th security consultative meeting was held in Washington last May.

ARMY PREPARED TO PROVIDE SECURITY FOR ASIAN GAMES

SK060054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] The Army is fully prepared to provide needed security for the successful staging of the Asian Games to be held in Seoul in September, the Counterinfiltration Operations Command (COC) reported yesterday. The command made the pledge, warning that North Korea may launch armed provocations against the South in a bid to sabotage the sports event.

Briefing about 80 university presidents and other representatives of the academic circle on the latest security situation on the peninsula, the command also said North Korea is continuously increasing its military power by introducing sophisticated weapons, including Soviet-build MiG-23s.

The briefing session was held at the Army Club with Gen. Chong Chin-kwon and other ranking military officers. Gen. Chong, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, concurrently heads the COC.

NKDP AIMING TO AMEND CONSTITUTION BY MARCH 1987

SK060024 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday completed a proposed "timetable for democratization," featuring the goal of achieving constitutional amendment by March, 1987. According to its program for democratization, the NDP will seek to form a parliamentary ad hoc committee on constitutional revision in May, at the latest, jointly with the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

The propaganda-oriented political schedule was drawn up by the Center for the Promotion of Constitutional Revision and approved by party leaders yesterday. It was a formal rejection of the ruling camp's proposal for constitutional change in 1989. The special House panel is supposed to draft an amendment bill by the end of the year, according to the program.

After the achievement of constitutional revision, the NDP asserted, a "pan-national Cabinet" should be organized so that a presidential election would be held within next year. The opposition party decided to continue the ongoing campaign to gather signatures in support of the change in the form of the government, with the goal of collecting 10 million signatures by the end of this year. The party will finish the collection of signatures from all of its 600,000 members in May through rallies to organize local branches of the constitutional amendment center.

By Aug. 15, the NDP said, it will garner 5 million signatures from people for the petition to replace the current indirect presidential election system with one involving a popular vote. From the middle of June, the party will often hold public hearings and rallies across the nation to help meet the people's desire for constitutional amendment.

Revealing the unilateral schedule, Rep. Pak Kwan-yong, chief planner in the amendment center, said, "We now bare the timetable because we can no longer expect the ruling camp to comply with our demand to present a program for national democratization." He then accused the ruling camp of scheming to whitewash the NDP's demand for constitutional revision by 1988 "as a matter of time" by offering that the amendment be made in 1989, the year after the incumbent President finishes his term.

He went on, "We reaffirm that to amend the supreme law within 1988 is genuine democratization. We solemnly warn that if the ruling camp turns down the demand, a dread judgement will be made by all the people." To strengthen the nationwide signature-gathering campaign, the NDP will install a network of situation rooms across the nation.

POLITICAL INTERFERENCE BY RELIGIOUS CIRCLES DECRIED

SK060531 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 5 Mar 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Religion Should Remain Religious -- Savoring Once Again the Meaning of the Separation of Church and State"]

[Text] At all times and in all countries, nothing is more delicate than the relationship between politics and religion. At one time politics and religion appear to be inseparably close to each other and at another they seem to fare well by staying apart.

There were times when the state and church defended the country in unity and prevented its foundation from crumbling in such perilous situations as the Korean war and the 19 April student uprising, through such activities as the army, formed in the cause of justice, and the 1 March movement under the rule of the Japanese imperialists.

There were also times when the church rather aggravated political and social disorderliness by interfering in trifling matters outside its boundary, even though the nation was not in a crisis that threatened to shake its foundation. The latest case in point is the urban mission which drove some business firms toward bankruptcy by meddling in labor disputes.

In essence, nothing is more precious than freedom of religion. So, every country that claims to be democratic guarantees freedom of religion as a basic constitutional right. Our country does the same thing. Our country guarantees freedom of religion perfectly not only in the Constitution, but also in the course of applying other existing laws.

If there had been tension and clashes between politics and religion in the past, it must be regarded as not because the state interfered in religious affairs, but because the church interfered in political affairs.

In guaranteeing freedom of religion, our country does not recognize any particular religion as the national religion and it places emphasis on the principle of separating church from state. In other words, this means that state should guarantee ample freedom of religion within the boundary provided by laws, but the church should thoroughly abide by the principle that it must not interfere in political affairs.

Nevertheless, it should not be overlooked that freedom of religion, which is considered to be sacred and inviolable, is subject to restrictions with regard to its assembly and organization within the context of not undermining the essence of the religion when it is absolutely necessary in view of national security, the preservation of order, and public welfare.

As has been sampled out in the case of the urban mission, in recent years, the theology of liberation, theology of the masses, and the theory of subjugation from the Central and South American countries have been introduced without criticism by our religious personages in the wake of the appearance of the theory that revolution should be initiated by the masses -- advocated by some off-stage politicians and students. This has helped the church to go astray and interfere in political and social affairs.

In a sense, it is hard to understand how churchgoers, who are supposed to be the most anticommunist and conservative, critical of radical thoughts coming from foreign countries, can have the wrong idea about the reality existing in the country and thereby aid and abet those harboring radical ideas.

In the case of recent political developments in the Philippines, some people are trying to compare Korea with what has happened in the Philippines by giving a farfetched interpretation to the role played by the church in toppling the Marcos regime. This is not only a mistake, but also a very dangerous and rash way of thinking.

What is more appalling is that some religious personages joined forces with the opposition party and students who are calling for the revision of the Constitution.

Over the question of constitutional revision, even the opposition party is divided internally, and the radical students' call for the revision of the Constitution does not mean simply constitutional revision. They have come up with the idea of revising the Constitution in such a way as to suit their theory on the mass-oriented revolution, that it a Constitution based on the principle of sammin -- national unification, the liberation of the masses, and the realization of democracy. Therefore, it is hard to understand what motivated the religious people to come to the idea of interfering in the issue of revising the Constitution.

What has disappointed us is the news that an organization has displayed the attitude of depending on outside forces and flunkeyism by inviting foreign correspondents to a meeting held in the name of a religious function and then read statements before the foreign correspondents and held a press conference with them.

Today's reality in our country requires that all the people in the country achieve political and social stability transcending political and religious factions in the first place in order to mark several national events of great importance for the first time in our history. It is time for the religious circles to participate in them, without exception.

Some people who are involved in the issue of constitutional revision, though the number is small, are urged to look squarely at the reality and extricate themselves from acts of abusing the freedom of religion, that it, the religious people's attempt to go ahead of politics. There is an apparent reason why religion should remain religious under all circumstances.

CHON URGES CABINET TO STUDY FOREIGN TRADE LAWS

SK060032 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan called upon the Cabinet yesterday to strengthen the study of trade laws in foreign countries as a way to cope effectively with the ever-growing international protectionism. Chon also told officials in charge of legislation affairs that laws and regulations should be written in easy terms so that citizens can understand them without difficulty.

While receiving a report on this year's policy from Minister of Government Legislation Yi Yang-u at Chongwadae, Chon stressed that laws need to be reviewed constantly to make them fit changing social circumstances. The office was also told to coordinate effectively with various administration agencies in order to ensure that government-proposed law bills are tabled to the National Assembly at proper intervals.

Minister Yi reported that his office will beef up its activities of advising government agencies and domestic private enterprises on foreign legislation. To this end, it will collect various statutes of the 36 additional nations which are trading partners of Korea in a five-year plan. Those of 18 countries have already been gathered.

Yi also revealed that the office will publish the list of foreign statutes whose texts are kept by the government and private libraries for easy reference.

KPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES MPR COUNTERPART

OW051453 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1232 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 5 March -- The KPRP Central Committee has addressed a message of warm congratulations to the MPRP Central Committee on the occasion of its 65th anniversary. The message reads in part:

The MPRP's activities, spirit of proletarian internationalism, and peace initiatives in the struggle against the bellicose policy of the imperialists and international reactionary forces and against the arms race and nuclear war, for peace, independence, and socialism constitute an active contribution to the communist and international workers movement for peace and socialism in the world.

The message continues: On this solemn occasion, we wish the Mongolian party and people many new successes in their undertaking of building a Mongolia which advances to developed socialism and hope that the ties of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two parties and peoples will be further consolidated and developed.

VOFA URGES SRV TO RESPOND TO CGDK STATEMENT

BK050735 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Unattributed "article": "Talks Between the CGDK and Vietnam"]

[Text] On 8 February this year, the CGDK issued a statement reaffirming its desire to end the Cambodian problem through peaceful talks. In this statement, the CGDK stressed that the important factor in a settlement of the Cambodian problem is the reconciliation among Cambodians without external interference, and pointed out the CGDK's consent to holding direct talks with Vietnam to discuss fundamental conditions to bring about a just and lasting solution to the Cambodian problem. Some ASEAN member states expressed satisfaction with the CGDK statement and fully supported its attitude. The ASEAN countries agreed with the CGDK on the conditions that would lead to a just and lasting settlement of the Cambodian problem with UN guarantees. The ASEAN countries hoped that Vietnam would respond at an appropriate time to the CGDK statement.

If we analyze the content of the CGDK statement, it would be possible to say that there is a consensus on the situation in Indochina following the recent position taken by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in showing his desire not to prolong the Cambodian problem indefinitely.

It has been disclosed that Vietnam would completely withdraw its troops from Cambodia by 1990 at the latest. This analysis, made in the light of the Soviet minister's kind disposition, shows that all of this new development stems from the fact that the Soviet Union is not pleased with the failure of the more than 200,000 Vietnamese troops who are now occupying Cambodia in defeating once and for all the forces of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Coalition Government. The Soviet Union has to shoulder the burden of providing military support to Vietnam -- worth \$1 billion every year -- and this does not include Soviet economic aid to make up for the Vietnamese leaders' shortcomings and deficiencies in managing production, a problem that has become increasingly serious. Vietnam's economic woes have resulted in the dismissal of several high-ranking economic administrators. All this has become public knowledge. For instance, in Cambodia, Vietnam's puppet administration headed by Heng Samrin has caused great misery to the Cambodian people on top of their suffering from the Vietnamese forces.

As a result of the oppression against the people and the clashes between the patriotic forces of the CGDK and the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces, hardship and misery have been on the increase and this has caused a food shortage of millions of metric tons. Moreover, epidemic diseases such as malaria and dengue fever have broken out. In Phnom Penh itself there are dire difficulties in public welfare and health services such as electricity and running water are of low quality. Educational and information service personnel are lacking in number and quality. Instruction and administration work is therefore mostly carried out by foreign personnel.

In the military field, Vietnam claims to have crushed and destroyed virtually all the bases of the Cambodian patriotic forces led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan along the Cambodian-Thai border. Even if that were true, these forces would revert to guerrilla tactics, launching more frequent attacks against Phnom Penh and enjoying the support and participation of an increasingly greater number of Cambodians. Even some close relatives of Heng Samrin, such as his nephew Heng Samrong, have joined the resistance forces.

Late last February, Khieu Samphan's forces attacked and closed down Phnom Penh's airport, killing many Vietnamese troops and destroying a huge quantity of armament. The miserable life of the Vietnamese troops and people, the losing war, and the lack of support from their close allies, all are food for thought for the Vietnamese leaders. This means that if Vietnam stubbornly insists on occupying Cambodia, it is doomed to failure and more serious economic, political, and military setbacks.

The latest CGDK statement should be closely examined by the Vietnamese leadership and deserves a positive response from Vietnam by agreeing to hold talks to end the war and unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Cambodia, for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, which the Vietnamese leadership has repeatedly claimed it wants to realize.

SRV'S 'FORTIFIED VILLAGE' PLAN FOR KHMERS VIEWED

BK060051 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Mar 86 p 3

[By Sompong Kitthinaradon]

[Text] Vietnam has launched a new programme to alienate Khmer villagers from resistance forces by moving the Kampuchean civilians to tightly-controlled villages along major highways of the country, according to intelligence reports. Khmer people in hardly accessible areas were moved to the villages along Highway No 5, Highway No 6 and Highway No 69 under the programme, codenamed KT 85, which includes the issuance of new ID cards to the villagers, census of village population and the construction of fences or other barricades around the controlled villages. The intelligence reports, which are still sketchy, indicate that the plan, probably launched some time last year, is still in its initial process.

The reports, made available to THE NATION also say that there are two entrances at each fenced village. The entrances are guarded by Vietnamese or Heng Samrin troops who check the entry and exit of villagers. Villagers found with smuggled goods on exit from the villages have reportedly been executed. The plan is designed to cover the whole country eventually; it was initially launched in the border areas which are heavily infiltrated by resistance elements.

The plan is now in full effect in Thmar Puok District, but information is still sketchy elsewhere.

It has so far taken in stretches of Highway No 5 running from Phnom Penh to the western border through Pursat, Battambang and Sisophon, of Highway No 6 running from the Khmer capital through Kompong Thom, Siem Reap and Sisophon and of Highway No 69 which runs parallel to the northern border from Thmar Puok through Samlar District of Oddar Meanchey to Preah Vihear.

The KT 85 plan is among the four major plans introduced recently by the Vietnamese. The others are the K-5 plan aiming at sealing the Thai-Kampuchean border, the K-6 plan aiming at fortifying the Khmer capital and the S-5 plan designed to liquidate resistance activities in the inland areas, particularly around Tonle Sap; the natural resource-rich lake of the country.

The K-5 plan was launched in the last dry-season offensive while the K-6 plan may have just been carried out if not on the verge of implementation. The Vietnamese embarked upon the S-5 operations last year which included heavy bombing of suspected resistance hide-outs.

In a related development, resistance sources said the Vietnamese had earlier planned to launch an across-the-border attack on Khmer refugees at Site Two at the end of last month, however, it was averted by a resistance pre-emptive initiative against a party of Vietnamese troops in the middle of last month in Thmar Puok.

The resistance operations were thought to have prompted the Vietnamese to drop the plan. Following the pre-emptive attack, at least three truckloads of Vietnamese troops were seen moving from Samlar, east of Thmar Puok, eastwards into the Kampuchea interior. Earlier, the resistance had received intelligence reports about the build-up of Vietnamese troops in the areas, supposedly in preparations for the large-scale attack on Site Two.

These included the movement of tanks, troops and truckloads of ammunition into the areas. An intelligence report also said that 10 truckloads of coffins were also transported into the areas during the process of the military build-up. Resistance elements have also reported the continued influx of Vietnamese people from Vietnam into Kampuchea along Highway No 1 which links Ho Chi Minh City to Phnom Penh. At the town of Neak Loung, Vietnamese settlers have been seen ferried across the river into Kampuchea every day.

Estimates over the number of Vietnamese resettlers these days still vary. Some said the number has reached up to about 1.5 million, others said the figure is probably within the range between 700,000 to one million.

KHIEU SAMPHAN SENDS CGDK MESSAGE ON PALME'S DEATH

BK050639 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Mar 86

["Text" of 2 March condolence message from Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs, to Lennart Bodstrom, Swedish Foreign Minister]

[Text] On behalf of the CGDK, I would like to express our deep sympathy to you, the Swedish Government, and to the family of Prime Minister Olof Palme who so sadly passed away.

Please accept my highest regards.

[Dated] 2 March 1986

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs

DK ARMY SUPREME COMMAND ISSUES NEW DIRECTIVE

BK060227 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 5 Mar 86

[3 March "Additional Directive of the Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean
National Army on more Vigorous Attacks Against the Vietnamese Aggressors in March
and April 1986"]

[Text] I. Five months of the current 8th dry season have elapsed -- that is October, November, December, January, and February -- and the 8th dry season will end within the next 2 months. In the past 5 months of this 8th dry season, cadres and male and female combatants of our National Army fought valiantly and actively, with a high sense of responsibility for our nation and people, against the Vietnamese race exterminators in accordance with our effective five attack tactics and won splendid victories every day.

II. The activities launched by all comrades-in-arms of our National Army resulted in the following important achievements:

1. By now, our National Army has dispersed and defeated the Vietnamese plan to seal off and cut our transportation routes in the western part of Cambodia.
2. We have frustrated the Vietnamese plan of mobilizing forces to pin us down inside Cambodia.

These two achievements constitute a tremendous defeat suffered by the Vietnamese enemy in the past 5 months of this 8th dry season and a big victory for our entire National Army, entire people, all Cambodian patriotic forces, and the support given us by friends throughout the world.

III. Besides these two achievements, there are some other good and important factors:

1. During the past 5 months of this 8th dry season, the Vietnamese plan to recruit and send our people to serve the Vietnamese war of aggression in the western part of Cambodia has partially failed. Our National Army, together with our people, has fought against the Vietnamese enemy and succeeded in protecting our people and preventing the Vietnamese from recruiting our people to be sent to the western part of Cambodia at will.
2. Our National Army, together with our people, has frustrated to a significant degree the Vietnamese plan to recruit Cambodian soldiers during the past 5 months of this 8th dry season.
3. Many Cambodian soldiers who were recruited and forced to serve the Vietnamese war of aggression have deserted the Vietnamese enemy and turned against them in groups. Thus, the Vietnamese enemy has suffered from a shortage of reinforcements in their war of aggression.
4. Another significant achievement in the past 5 months of the current 8th dry season is that our National Army has liberated many people in our attacks to disperse the Vietnamese commune and village administrations.

All these achievements were made possible thanks to the significant causes described above. One of the key factors that the Supreme Command would like our entire National Army to pay attention to is our effective new five attack tactics. These five attack tactics are effective because each day and each month they have caused great panic to the Vietnamese enemy on every battlefield. Due to these new five attack tactics, the Vietnamese enemy has lost more Cambodian soldiers, Cambodian people, economic support, and land that they have controlled temporarily.

IV. For this reason, the Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army issues an additional directive for cadres and male and female combatants of our National Army on all battlefields, both at the front and in the rear, to further intensify their attacks against the Vietnamese enemies in accordance with our new five attack tactics by taking the initiative in March and April 1986 in order to end the 8th dry season with maximum victories.

It is to be noted that the outstanding results we have scored in all fields in the past 5 months of the current 8th dry season have given us many more good conditions in the first, second, and third groups of battlefields. Therefore, there are many foundations from which we can advance in March and April.

The Supreme Command calls on all comrades-in-arms, cadres and male and female combatants of the National Army, to further unite as one in accordance with their lofty spirit of patriotism, join hands with all Cambodian people and all Cambodian patriots, and continue to launch vigorous attacks against the Vietnamese enemy in order to seize greater victories in the last 2 months of this 8th dry season.

[Dated] 3 March 1986

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army

IMPORTANCE OF BATTAMBANG BATTLEFIELD STRESSED

BK051123 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Station commentary: "The Region Around and Inside Battambang Town Has Become an Increasingly Hot Battlefield During the Current Eighth Dry Season"]

[Text] Firmly grasping the directive of the DKNA Supreme Command, during this eighth dry season our National Army has more vigorously and frequently stepped up attacks against the Vietnamese enemy in Battambang town and its vicinity. We repeatedly and consecutively attacked, dispersed, and dismantled the Vietnamese enemy commune and village administrations in this region, destroying and liberating many small and major positions that were part of the city's defense networks. At the same time, our National Army raided and fired rockets into Battambang town and attacked its airfield many times, destroying enemy forces and ammunition, arms, and fuel storage depots and causing constant confusion, panic, and wariness among the Vietnamese forces defending Battambang town.

This is another development in the military situation on the Cambodian battlefield. The successive and increasingly vigorous attacks launched by our National Army on Battambang town and vicinity have caused serious concern and fear to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. This is because Battambang town is an important strategic region as far as the military, economic, and land, water, rail, and the air transport sectors of the enemy are concerned.

Since their invasion and occupation of Cambodia, the Vietnamese have paid close attention to beefing up the defense of Battambang town, which they want to use as a base in their war of aggression in Cambodia, particularly in their operations against the Cambodian resistance forces in western Cambodia. Especially during the current eighth dry season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent additional forces to defend Battambang town and to carry out operations in an attempt to push us out of this region, but to no avail. On the contrary, the tempo of our National Army's attacks against the Vietnamese enemy in and around Battambang town has quickened and become more active. In fact, we attacked the Ta Moem township and liberated nine villages there; attacked and liberated the O Srala position; attacked, dispersed, and dismantled the Vietnamese enemy commune and village administrations along the Stoeng Chas River from Ta Hen to Ta Pon villages in Sangke District, liberating seven villages; attacked the Vietnamese enemy armored regiment position at Boeng Reang 5 km from Battambang town on Route 10; attacked, dispersed, and dismantled the Vietnamese enemy commune administration in Kantoe commune, Battambang District, liberating three villages; attacked the Kbal Khmoch township and attacked, dispersed, and dismantled the Kbal Khmoch commune administration, 6 km from Battambang town; and, on 10 February, attacked Battambang town's airfield for the second time; and so on. Therefore, during this dry season, the region in and around Battambang town has become an increasingly hot battlefield, pinning and bogging down a large segment of Vietnamese forces in Battambang town and causing a serious bottleneck in the Vietnamese enemy's transport. This has seriously affected the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' plan for dry-season offensive in the border region, making it impossible for them to unleash their expected attacks.

This constitutes another great military victory for us during this eighth dry season. Our National Army will continue to attack the Vietnamese enemy in the region in and around Battambang town and will continue to attack them more vigorously to continue to contribute to frustrating the Vietnamese enemy's major dry-season offensive and create good conditions for future attacks against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are driven out of our beloved Cambodian fatherland.

Our Cambodian people warmly wish our National Army on the battlefield around Battambang town as well as our National Army on all battlefields throughout the country the best of health and more and greater successes in their noble mission to attack the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and preserve the Cambodian nation and race.

BATTAMBANG SHELLLED, SURROUNDING AREAS ATTACKED

BK060133 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodia
2315 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] Battambang battlefield: On the night of 26 February our National Army attacked Chheutealtownship and Vat Kor and Chheuteal communes along the Sangka River bank 2 km south of Battambang Town. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed a rice milling machine, 40 sacks of paddy, 60 sacks of rice, and some war material; and liberated 3 villages -- Chheuteal, Boeng Khna, and Tang Kambor villages -- in Chheuteal Commune and 4 villages -- Khsach Koy, Thnal Dach, Ampil Toek, and Ta Kok villages -- in Vat Kor commune.

On the same night, our National Army fired six 107-mm rockets into a Vietnamese position in Battambang Town, killing eight Vietnamese soldiers and wounding four others. We destroyed a quantity of military installations and war material.

LEADERS GREET NEW COUNTERPARTS IN PHILIPPINES

BK051034 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 5 (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR today sent a message of greetings to Mrs. Corazon Aquino, president of the Republic of the Philippines.

The message writes: "On the occasion of your election as president of the Republic of the Philippines, on behalf of the people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and on my own behalf, I would like to express my warm felicitations and good wishes to Your Excellency and, through you, to the people of the Philippines.

I have the firm conviction that, under your leadership, the good relations between Laos and the Philippines will continue to be further developed for the benefit of our two countries and could be good example for international relations in this region."

Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Phoun Sipaseut, minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, also sent greetings to Salvador Laurel, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of the Philippines.

The messages of the chairman of the Council of Ministers the Lao PDR writes: "On the occasion of your nomination as prime minister of the Republic of the Philippines, the government and people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic join me in extending to Your Excellency our congratulations and sincere wishes.

I firmly hope that the existing good relations between our two countries will be promoted and further developed."

Phoun Sipaseut, in his message of greetings, wished his Filipino counter-part, Salvador Laurel, success in carrying out the latter's noble mission for the prosperity of the people of Philippines.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT MOURNS PALME'S DEATH

BK041505 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 4 (KPL) -- Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Phoumi Vongvichit, on behalf of the government of the Lao PDR, this morning, laid a wreath in tribute to the late Prime Minister Olof Palme at the Swedish charge d'affaires Ask Sten Sture residence here.

Among the delegations to mourn O. Palme's death were representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Lao Committee for World Peace, Solidarity and Friendship With Other Nations, and the Lao Women's Union.

Diplomatic envoys and representatives of international agencies in the Lao PDR also went to pay homage to the late Prime Minister O. Palme at the residence of Swedish Charge d'Affaires Ask Sten Sture.

ATHIT CLARIFIES POSITION ON EXTENSION OF SERVICE

BK010745 Bangkok First Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Interview with Thai Supreme Commander and Army Commander-in-Chief General Athit Kamlang-ek by Atchaphan Phaibunswan on "Army Meets the People" program; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Good morning listeners: Our program today is honored to have general Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and Army commander, again for an interview. I, Atchaphan Phaibunswan, will conduct the interview. At present, the majority of the people are interested in the proposed extension of the commander's military service. It has become the talk of town. I believe that the supreme commander is the only person who can best tell us about the issue. Good morning, supreme commander. This is the first question....

[Athit, interrupting] Good morning, it is not quite correct to say that I am the only person to answer this question. My superior -- the defense minister and prime minister -- can give the answer. However, in this case, the defense minister and prime minister are the same person. Before this issue is to be considered by my superior, it has been interpreted differently and even picked up as the topic of a seminar during which proposals were made as reported by the press. I have no idea where those proposals will go. I was puzzled when I read the story in the press. Whether or not I will continue my service depends up on the demand. The demand comes from two sources -- my colleagues at work and my superior. I am a government official serving in the armed forces. My colleagues are my subordinates and other people concerned. My immediate superiors are the defense minister and the prime minister respectively. This matter has to be handled in accordance with the related laws.

As a soldier, my case is subjected to two different laws -- namely the government service extension act which applies to all government officials and the Defense Ministry's administration and organization act. According to the Defense Ministry's administration and organization act, the defense minister must execute the resolutions adopted by the Defense Council. I am not involved in any step of the procedure of allowed to be because I am the affected person in this case. It is a matter of the laws which have been enacted by the House of the Representatives, who were elected by the people. In other words, the people passed the laws. It is democratic to respect and observe the laws.

I do not understand why the outsiders, I repeat outsiders, have to criticize this matter. I doubt that an extension or nonextension of my term will cause the country to plunge into trouble. Will anybody suffer? Will there be starvation or will the economy prosper? Why don't you tell the government to pay attention to the people, develop the people's economy, and suppress crime? This way they can better serve the people. Well, like other people, I read about the seminar from the press. I wonder what is going on in this country. Some of the seminar participants are cabinet members, faculty deans, and advisers to the prime minister. I do not know why they do not forward their recommendations to the prime minister at Government House because they have both official and personal contacts with him. There is no need for any criticism. More important is that they try to influence and mislead other people through the press. This has created confusion among people far away who read the press reports. Many well wishers asked me if I feel annoyed by such daily criticism. Well, I told them that I have to tolerate it because I have to live in this country. I hope that the people who understand the problems also understand me.

I believe that we, the Thai people, are rational, so it does not worry me much. Are the people who strictly observe the laws not democratic? Why should they accuse us of being indemocratic or obstructing the democratic process as all of them are labeled as educated persons and technocrats? I wonder what will happen to our country since our technocrats do not understand the problems, especially when they concluded by saying that I have many enemies. They have really astonished me. Personally, I have no enemies. I am not a boy who runs around and gets into fights with others. I have no personal enemy. The enemies I have now are attained from the performance of my duties. I have to carry out my government-assigned duties such as communist suppression, as I am the anticommunist suppression director. I have to suppress those who harbor ill-intention toward the country. These people might regard me as their enemy. I have the name list of the seminar participants; I do not see any enemy listed. However, they might listen to my enemy. If they are well-wishers, they should have talked to me instead of holding the seminar and propagating their criticism so that I could have taken appropriate action to solve the problem.

I do not think that real technocrats would jump to the conclusion that a person has many enemies because they see anonymous letters and postcards against him. If this is how we think, there will not be any fairness left. I myself have been treated in such an unfair manner. What about other people? What will they think about this matter? In my capacity as the communist acts suppression director and commander of the Capital Security Command, I must maintain peace and order in the country so that we will be able to have durable democracy. I defend the government criticize me. Do the people in the government and their political parties regard me as their enemy? I have never thought of them as my enemy despite the fact that some of the political parties appointed people who returned from the jungle as their advisers. We never threaten them [words indistinct]. I am generous enough to deal with them fairly and I have never thought of them as the country's enemy. On the contrary, I always forgave them. I signed the amnesty for a large number of Thai national development participants. They appreciate the opportunity I have given them. They do not regard me as their enemy. Those people who say that I have many enemies consider me as their enemy or the enemy of the country.

After I get out of my service, I will not bother with anyone or any political party or criticize anyone. Did those seminar participants do the right thing in choosing me as the target of their criticism? Does it mean that any appointment in government agencies or the selection of a rector of any university in the future will have to be criticized too? These people come from political groups. If they think that I am their political enemy, they are wrong because I am not a politician. The past army commanders whose terms were extended were also politicians. But this time I am not a politician. It seems that they have hit the wrong target because I have not used my official service to benefit my political position. I am only a government official who carries out government assignments and solves problems that can affect the government's stability. I have been serving governments throughout my career. But after I reached a certain point, I have been criticized by the people whose stability is under my care. I appeal to my fraternal people to judge if I have been treated with fairness or not. If a man in my position is not given fairness, how can other fraternal people be sure that they will have fairness? I find it very difficult to answer when I was asked if I feel annoyed by such criticism. But a man's tolerance has its limit. If things get beyond the limit, I do not know what I will do.

If the government does not want me because it listens to the recommendations of its advisers or some Cabinet members, it can summon me and tell me to write a letter of resignation because I have too many enemies and obstruct the democratic process. I will immediately sign the letter. I cannot tell you whether I want it or not because I am a soldier who must do as my superiors tell me.

[Atchaphan] It is a matter of confusion....

[Athit, interrupting] Nobody should be confused because of the matter has been handled in accordance with the legal procedure.

[Atchaphan] Those who are discussing this matter are creating confusion. What are they doing?

[Athit] I am not confused. However, I feel that those who criticized me have nothing to do with this matter because it is being worked on by the Defense Ministry. I do not know why they have to get involved.

[Atchaphan] Can we conclude by saying that your arch enemy at this moment is those anonymous cards and leaflets?

[Athit] I say I do not have an enemy. I should not have any enemies. Anonymous cards and leaflets will disappear after the people behind them get what they want. I should not have any enemies. However, looking at the faces of those participating in the seminar, I am not sure if they really want to be my enemy. They might be well-intentioned toward me. But what they did was not quite right. They could talk to me personally.

[Atchaphan] In fact, the extension of the military service of the supreme commander and army commander has to be decided by his superiors. The press reports as well as the statement made by the supreme commander should enable listeners to see the picture clearly. This sort of thing happens to every circle. For example, any actor would become the target of criticism if he became famous.

[Athit] That's not quite true. I am not that prominent.

[Atchaphan] But your position are prominent.

[Athit] There were other people who used to be in my position before. I merely try to do my best. However, the criticism comes just before I am about to finish my duties. I wonder why they should treat me like that. They try to bully me. I do not know. If they want to do that, they will find ways to do it both directly and indirectly. I will fight to the end. I want to see how far they can go. I notice that they play the game harder every day as I try to tolerate them.

[Atchaphan] As a senator, what do you think about the present political situation and the opposition move to call for a no-confidence motion against the government during the opening of the parliamentary session in April?

[Athit] I probably have no comment in this regard because it is about democracy. The opposition should be allowed to say what the government should do. Meanwhile, the government must explain things to the Parliament. I have no opinion. Everyone should do his duty in accordance with the law. In any event, I believe that we will join hands to ensure maximum safety and stability in our country. We must help each other.

NAEO NA COMMENDS CHANGING POLITICAL TREND

BK040955 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 4 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Good Omen"]

[Text] It is necessary to look to the past before one can understand the present and envisage the future trends of any phenomenon.

Relations between the military and the government are no exception. It is also a must to review the history of relations. Current developments might look dubious because there were recently at least two open conflicts between the government and military leaders.

In November of 1984, General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and Army commander, granted an interview on television strongly opposing the government's decision to devalue the baht currency. In another interview broadcast during the "Army Meets the People" program a few days ago, Gen Athit criticized Cabinet members, prime minister's advisers, and technocrats who are against the proposed extension of his military term. The history of Thailand tells us that military leaders, in particular an army commander, can significantly influence the government's stability. In short, the government can never survive without support from the Army commander. Whenever the government and Army commander run into a conflict, it can be predicted that the government will collapse and there will be a coup d'etat in the country.

However, the above assumption has been disproved by the two recent conflicts between the government and military.

To say that the present government is extremely stable and that the military can never topple it would be tantamount to overlooking Gen Athit's dedication to democracy and the fact that Gen Prem Tinsulanon's government itself has experienced two abortive coups on 1 April 1981 and 9 September 1985.

As a matter of fact, the supreme commander set a precedent in this country when he strongly criticized the government or people in the government. It can be regarded as a new phenomenon and a good political trend in our society. The people should be informed if problems arise and be allowed to judge which side is right and which side is wrong instead of pulling out tanks to settle the issue. This is the difference between democracy and dictatorship.

Gen Athit Kamlang-ek's behavior in this regard is correct and conducive to the development in our country. Democracy permits arguing but not the use of force.

HOME MINISTER ON RADIO CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT

BK031004 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Interior Minister General Sitthi Chirarot appealed to every Thai to be vigilant against adverse reports about Thailand and to explain the truth for correct understanding of foreigners about our country. He cited as an example a report by foreign media about child labor abuse saying 3-year-old children were used for heroin packing. The report is false and aimed at scandalizing Thailand. It has tarnished Thailand's image. The minister said all parties concerned should keep watchful eyes. He said Thailand is a civilized country with a long history compared to many others. Thailand has its own fine culture and traditions. The foreign media report, he said, constitutes a complete distortion.

The interior minister also noted that certain radio commentators criticized the administration for poor performance. Such criticism, he said, could create misunderstanding among the audience resulting in damage to the public. The Radio and Television Administration Board should be watchful and warn those commentators.

AFP REPORTS CONFIRMATION OF SHEVARDNADZE VISIT

HK051344 Hong Kong AFP in English 1340 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi, March 5 (AFP) -- A Vietnamese official has confirmed that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze plans to come to Vietnam for a visit which sources here said would take place late this month. Mr Shevardnadze would be the first Soviet foreign minister to visit Vietnam since the country was reunified in 1975. He would be stopping here on his way to Bangkok where he is to take part in the annual meeting of the United Nations Social and Economic Commission for the Pacific (ESCAP) in early April, the sources said. An official source said the Soviet foreign minister had "accepted an invitation to visit Vietnam," but "the date of the visit is still being arranged."

ACTIVITIES TO WELCOME CPSU CONGRESS REPORTED

Northern Activities

OW050753 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA March 5 -- Activities welcoming the current 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) continue to be held in various places throughout Vietnam.

In the northernmost province of Ha Tuyen, the party and people's committees, in cooperation with local mass organizations, on Monday held a 300-strong meeting to greet the occasion, and a month-long emulation drive has been launched by the local chapter of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association to the same effect.

The northern border province of Lang Son has opened brief courses for lecturers of grassroots units on the newly-revised program of the CPSU. An emulation drive has started at various production units in the province. The province party committee has also sent a message of greetings to the CPSU Congress.

In the central highlands province of Lam Dong, the local chapter of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association has organized talks, teach-ins, film shows, exhibitions and other activities to promote the Vietnamese-Soviet friendship. It has also planned to expand its sub-chapter network.

The Vietnam Women's Union has, on this occasion, sent a message of greetings to its Soviet counterpart.

Central Activities

OW051625 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA March 5 -- Activities in honour of the CPSU 27th Congress continue in various localities in Vietnam.

In the central province of Nghe Tinh, the Communist Party and people's committees and the local chapter of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association have organized teach-ins and talks on the draft of the newly-revised program of the C.P.S.U. The provincial federation of trade unions has launched a month of friendship emulation, and Vietnamese workers and Soviet experts in the province have signed a contract to complete their work 10 days ahead of schedule. A photo exhibition and a Soviet film show have also been arranged by the provincial culture and information service.

In the midland province of Vinh Phu, various public organs, mass organizations, construction sites, factories, agricultural and afforestation centres are taking part in a month of emulation to welcome the CPSU Congress. Local chapters of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association have organized a "communist labour day" drawing more than 20,000 participants. A quiz on the Soviet Union has been organized. The local radio and paper have daily reported on the progress of the congress.

NHAN DAN REJECTS U.S. CHARGES ON HUMAN RIGHTS

BK060611 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0030 GMT 6 Mar 86

[From the Review of NHAN DAN for 6 March]

[Text] Concerning current international affairs, NHAN DAN features a report saying that Sweden highly appreciates the Vietnamese people's sentiments for the late Prime Minister Olof Palme, and carries a commentary entitled "They Are Not Qualified To Talk About Human Rights."

The commentary says: The U.S. Department of State recently sent Congress a report on human rights violations in Vietnam. Some circles in Western Europe have chimed in on this matter. Our people resolutely reject these blatant slanders by the U.S. ruling circles and their accomplices and consider them an ugly manifestation of their hostile attitude against the Vietnamese people. The U.S. scheme is to utter slanderous allegations against Vietnam in order to elude public criticism concerning U.S. responsibilities for the crimes the U.S. authorities committed in Vietnam and are continuing to perpetrate in many parts of the world and in the United States itself.

The Washington ruling circles have spent large sums of money for campaigns of distortion and slander against Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries in an attempt to cover their true face as the worst violator of human rights in the world.

Those who committed repulsive and towering crimes in Vietnam, who sent troops to invade independent Grenada, who assisted and supported the Zionists in massacring the Arab and Palestinian peoples and occupied their territories, and who, together with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, are fostering and directing the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries to oppose the Cambodian people, are not qualified to talk about human rights, let alone lecture others on this subject.

In spreading slanders and distortions of the situation in Vietnam, the Reagan administration also aims to make American workers forget the tragedies currently taking place under the regime of exploitation of man by man right on American soil. Forty million Americans are living under the poverty line; 3 million are homeless; 8.5 million are completely jobless; 6.5 million are partially unemployed; 1.2 million have absolutely no hope of finding jobs; and 16.2 million have been deprived of the right to work. Of the hundreds of thousands of political prisoners currently detained at various prisons in the United States, the blacks outnumber the whites by 7 to 11 times. The U.S. administration's terrorism, oppression, and discrimination against blacks and American Indians are extremely brutal. Its discrimination against other minority nationalities such as Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, and some American Indians is even more serious.

By spreading anti-Vietnam allegations, the U.S. authorities and other reactionary forces are doing nothing to help promote understanding, trust, and cooperation among nations.

VO VAN KIET SPEECH AT LABOR CONFERENCE

OW051401 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Mar 86

["Excerpts" of speech by Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of SRV Council of Ministers, at labor sector's 27 February-1 March conference to review its 1985 work and discuss measures for implementing its work for 1986; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: From 1986, the first year of the 1986-90 5-Year Plan, our country's socioeconomic development imposes on our labor sector very weighty tasks. Of foremost importance is the need to carry out overall readjustment of the society's labor force; engage the entire labor force in production and the performance of tasks; link the labor force with land resources, occupations, and existing material-technical bases so that everyone who can work will have a job; work in a disciplined and technically oriented manner and with high output and quality; meet labor needs in production, combat, and combat support; and, by so doing, stabilize and step-by-step improve the laborer's material and cultural life.

This fundamental and comprehensive view is based on the great requirements of socialist construction. Given our country's specific conditions, labor is the chief source for generating initial capital for our socialist industrialization.

As you, comrades, all know, accumulated capital is our most critical shortage. This is clearly manifested in our investments for capital construction and in the capital available for purchasing raw and finished materials for production. Meanwhile, our labor force has not been used to the fullest. Personnel of agencies and enterprises are overextended and their productivity in general is too low. Only 50-60 percent of the capacity of machines and equipment is being used. The number of people not directly engaged in production is too big, whereas the unemployed in society are still numerous and the number of roadside vendors has grown to an unacceptable level. This is one of the causes of negativism in society, especially of the confusion and disorder in the market and in prices. Moreover, land, forest, and sea resources have not been tapped, and occupations have not been developed. Thus, two extremely important factors, the labor force and land resources, are not yet in balance.

We all know well what I said above. I have just given an overview to emphasize one great idea: Life very urgently requires that we rapidly increase products for society and rapidly develop the production of commodities for economic construction, improving the people's life and meeting the needs of national defense and security. This demands that we urgently develop our labor force, our biggest and most valuable asset, so that everyone will have a job and will work with real productivity, quality, and efficiency, and so that in a fairly short period, by the end of the 1986-90 plan, we will have tapped all agricultural land and most of the forest land and will have initially begun tapping our sea and coastal resources.

Thus, the current campaign to distribute and use labor encompasses many very basic elements, such as rearranging organizations and redeploying the labor force in production agencies, enterprises, cooperatives, state farms, state forests, and so forth; cutting to the bone those forces engaging indirectly in production; reorganizing and redeploying the labor force of administrative agencies with no material production; further eliminating unnecessary intermediary agencies; and streamlining the apparatuses of ministries, offices, departments, and committees at all echelons, services, bureaus, and sections in order to truly carry out administrative and economic management and effectively serve production and business installations.

In municipalities, cities, and towns, jobs must be secured for people of working age; the number of roadside vendors must be reduced; and occupations in small industry, handicrafts, and the service trade must be promoted or shifted to agro-forestry production in suburban areas, or people engaged in those occupations must be moved to other localities.

For those provinces with still untapped land resources and unemployed workers, the labor force must be redistributed in the districts of these provinces so that in 1 or 2 years labor forces and land resources will be in balance in their respective localities.

For those provinces with large untapped land resources but lacking a labor force, or, conversely, with a large unused labor force but lacking land resources, the labor force and land resources must be redistributed among other localities across the country. As experience clearly shows, redistribution of the labor force and the population is an extremely important, though very difficult and complex, task which cannot be carried out in a simplistic and rash manner. We must carry it out with very high determination, using really concrete and practical measures.

Those comrades working in the labor and wage sector, although not responsible for all this work because many other sectors are involved, play a very important and very glorious role: They assume the most man-related task. That is, they must deal with the Vietnamese man, with all his fine traditions derived from his several-millennia-old history and his weaknesses resulting from his agriculture-based economy and his small-scale commodity production. Doing tasks relating to man, we cannot simply use administrative measures but, instead, must conduct a truly profound research on the characteristics of the Vietnamese man -- on his strengths as well as his weaknesses, on past situations as well as future trends. We must study not only common problems affecting the whole country, but also go deep into every region, every nationality, every stratum of people, and so forth. Only by so doing can we serve as efficient staff members of the party and the state in devising policies and measures on organizing, distributing, using, and giving preferential treatment to laborers.

One of the main problems is that we have not yet been able to devise truly appropriate policies and measures, policies relating to man. Reality clearly shows that when policies and measures are not truly formulated out of concern for man's sake, his thoughts, feelings, abilities, aspirations, and interests, they are nothing but policies and measures on paper, difficult to be applied in life, be they directives, orders, laws, or decrees.

Recently, our party set forth new guidelines and policies on renovation of the economy and subsidization, application of economic accounting, and socialist business transactions, with planning as the centerpiece. This is an economic management mechanism that reflects a new economic concept, the overall application of an entire system of objective economic rules in our national economy during the first stage of the transition to socialism.

I would like to emphasize that all tasks the labor sector will carry out -- tasks already set forth in a fairly complete manner in the Labor Ministry's report -- must necessarily be conducted in accordance with the viewpoints, policies, and guidelines relevant to the new management mechanism.

The bureaucratic work method which is divorced from reality, is out of touch with the people's life, and merely consists of issuing directives and giving orders from above and studying policies and systems has been ingrained in our way of doing things. [Words indistinct], but I am confident that, with your determination, you will certainly be able to modify it.

In all types of endeavor, we must go deeper and get closer to reality. We must conduct initial as well as general reviews and better apply the experiences of successful model units. I am sure that such model units exist in every province, every district, and every sector. We must widely disseminate good experiences obtained in other localities, sectors, and installations. We must adopt practical measures to systematically abolish subsidization and widely apply the "joint state-people, central-local level work" motto. We must adequately tap all resources of skills in the implementation of tasks.

Reality clearly shows that any type of land can be profitably put to use; every person can make contributions provided we know how to use him. I believe that in expanding occupations, tapping land resources, and so forth, we certainly must have initial capital. This initial capital, however, can be gained from the labor force itself, from intelligent, creative ways of doing things, by using short-term work to sustain long-term work, by cultivating long-term crops with proceeds from short-term crops, by using the capabilities of all sectors and components of the economy, by closely coordinating the state-run, collective, and family economies, by using the talent of every individual, and so forth. By gathering small amounts of capital, we will build a large amount of capital. We already have many examples of securing capital by this method. Thus, we have been successful in undertakings with an initial capital that was not large.

More than anyone else, you, comrades, who are engaged in labor work, must more frequently than not cultivate and develop our most prized asset: the laborer. Starting out with this asset, we will certainly develop many new sources of energy.

NHAN DAN CALLS FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION

BK050555 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Mar 86

[NHAN Dan 4 March editorial: "The Most Important and Fundamental Task is To Accelerate Production"]

[Text] In order to develop the initial results of implementation of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution which calls for quickly overcoming shortcomings and the existing unusual situation, we must enforce urgent measures aimed at scrupulously implementing the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution.

The most important and fundamental task remains the same -- that is, striving to rearrange and accelerate agricultural, industrial, artisan industry, and handicraft production in conjunction with efforts to renovate the economic management mechanism, speed up socialist transformation, and successfully implement the 1986 plan.

Production is the groundwork and also the premise for stabilizing the socioeconomic situation. It is a decisive factor for distribution, circulation, and consumption. Under all circumstances and wherever we live, we must firmly understand the key role of production. Only by mastering and increasing production and by yielding more marketable products for society can various echelons, sectors, and the laboring people help the socialist state forge a basis with which to exercise control over the market and prices and to stabilize the laboring people's lives.

We cannot control distribution and circulation nor can we develop the economy by increasing the prices of materials and retail prices at will. We should not practice competitive buying and selling nor should we run after the free market and use the gold price imposed by speculators and black-marketeers as a standard for lucrative exploitation from price differences.

It is these erroneous and undisciplined trends and irregularities in the economic activities of certain sectors, echelons, and socialist economic units that have contributed to creating more difficulties to production and life, thus leading to major upheavals in the market and prices.

The realities of life have once again reminded us that the most fundamental task is always the same -- that is, to accelerate production in order to constantly increase the sources of marketable products and turn out more material wealth for society. We must now seek every possible means to muster to the fullest extent the labor force, equipment, raw materials, and capital available at all sectors, localities, and production and business establishments, including those owned by households and individuals in order to step up agricultural, industrial, artisan, and handicraft production with the emphasis placed on accelerating the production of grain and other consumer goods essential to the people's livelihood.

Bringing the production of consumer goods into vigorous play and actively exploiting all sources of raw materials in order to produce consumer goods -- especially in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and other cities -- constitutes one of the most important and urgent tasks. All agricultural, industrial, artisan, and handicraft production units must develop their initiative to shift vigorously to practicing economic accounting and socialist business, bringing down production costs, improving product quality, and attaining high economic efficiency.

The task of accelerating production is pressing. It requires us to reorganize the supply of materials in accordance with contracts, making sure that it is carried out quickly and neatly without creating any inconveniences and without showing any negativism; to renovate all activities of the planning, home trade, foreign trade, financial banking, pricing, and labor sectors; and to adopt policies and systems that can stimulate production.

Production decides the consumption or living standard of every member of our society. We should only live and consume within the limits permitted by production, otherwise we will create a state of instability for the market and prices. We should not let the lazy and the corrupt enjoy the same benefits as good workers, nor should we let speculators and black-marketeers -- who are disrupting the market while clamoring about high prices and miserable living conditions -- continue to live outside the law.

All the people, whatever their position, must work in order to contribute to developing production and stabilizing the socioeconomic situation. Striving to work, practicing thrift, and stepping up production constitute urgent tasks for all of us.

NHAN DAN URGES CONSOLIDATION OF SOCIALIST TRADE

BK051429 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Mar 86

[NHAN DAN 5 March editorial: "Strengthen and Consolidate Socialist Trade"]

[Text] At present, it is most important and urgent that, on the basis of developing production, the state has taken resolute and uniform action to expand the circulation of goods in the struggle to master the market quickly and control the prices of staple commodities in the social market, primarily in the targeted areas.

The market is the where a fierce struggle takes place every hour and every day between the socialist and capitalist paths and between the enemy and us.

If we do not control the market, letting socialist trade recede and the unorganized free market trespass and even gain a monopoly and rule the roost, we will not be able to master production and stabilize money, prices, and the laboring people's livelihood.

Realities over the past few months show that wherever the socialist trade units have shrunk; become inactive and embarrassed in face of the development of the free and casual market; liberally increased the prices of commodities against state regulations; raked in commodities; competed with one another to purchase and sell; engaged in under-the-counter deals; and connived with dishonest traders, speculators, and smugglers, then the market in those localities has become confused, prices have soared, and the people's life has become difficult.

In the very difficult and complex task of controlling the market, socialist trade plays the decisive role. Strengthening, consolidating, and enhancing socialist trade constitutes an urgent demand. Socialist trade is assigned the mission of combining support for production and workers' livelihood closely with socialist business. It must use proper purchasing and selling procedures, formulate rational price policies, and extend economic contracts with producers to control the greatest amount of goods and purchase most of the grain and other commodities; large amounts of agricultural, forest, and maritime products; and other important items from the handicraft and artisan industry.

We must revamp the organization, develop the network, and enhance the quality of the state-run trade and marketing cooperatives in all the domains and areas of activities. We must surge forward to control an overwhelming majority of the wholesale activities and most of the retail sales of consumer goods and important service operations in the social market.

To enable socialist trade to satisfactorily fulfill its function, it is necessary to discontinue immediately the business and trade operations of all agencies, mass organizations, and factories that are not assigned a trade function and to resolutely and severely deal in accordance with the law with cadres and party members who speculate and rake in commodities, elicit state economic secrets, and help dishonest traders.

We must correctly set the retail prices of materials, consumer goods, and services and must stabilize prices in accordance with the resolutions of the Central Committee and Political Bureau. This must be the loftiest discipline of all socialist trade. We must resolutely end the liberal practice of fixing and increasing the prices of services, a practice that is spreading everywhere.

The state-run shops and marketing cooperatives must publicly post the prices of staple commodities, especially those items sold to cadres and civil servants, Armed Forces members, and those people working under economic contracts with the state.

The mass organizations, social organizations, and state inspection organizations at all levels should intensively control socialist trade business operations in purchasing and selling materials and commodities.

In the present situation, with a view to stabilizing the prices for workers, civil servants, and Armed Forces members, socialist trade needs procedures for distributing staple commodities such as grain and food products and some of the essential industrial goods to ensure that workers and civil servants can buy at stabilized prices as directed by the state.

This does not mean a return to casual, authoritarian distribution that previously caused much trouble in many localities.

We should intensify the education and control of cadres and civil employees in socialistic trade, resolutely eliminate corrupt and degenerate elements, and promptly and severely deal with negative acts such as stealing, shortchanging, cheating in weights and measures, and making under-the-counter transactions with speculators and smugglers.

There must be a network of good socialist trade to help stabilize the market, prices, and the people's livelihood.

SMALL, PRIVATE FIRMS IN HO CHI MINH CITY OKAYED

HK051204 Hong Kong AFP in English 0905 GMT 5 Mar 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Hanoi, March 4 (AFP) -- The Vietnamese authorities have given the go-ahead for the setting up of private enterprises on a limited scale in the craft and small industry sector in an effort to give a badly needed boost to a sagging economy. The announcement of new rules allowing small private businesses to be set up in Ho Chi Minh City is the first concrete measure intended to quell a catastrophic inflation rate that has given rise to a wave of discontent among the populace and even within the Vietnamese Communist Party, observers said. Informed sources here said the experiment could rapidly be extended to other regions, especially other urban centers.

Recently the party's official newspaper NHAN DAN announced "exceptional" measures, especially to stabilize the people's purchasing power and boost industrial output, would be taken to meet the crisis, brought on by "errors" committed in the implementation of economic reforms launched last year.

The cautious privatization of a part of the economy seems to confirm that after weeks of consultations, Vietnamese leaders have decided to respond to the crisis by taking a new step in the direction of decentralization, which was the guiding principle behind the reforms, observers here said.

In order to stimulate the production of consumer and export goods, residents of Ho Chi Minh City are to be allowed to set up craft or small-scale private industries, and small household enterprises are also to be encouraged, NHAN DAN said Sunday. These small businesses shall not be allowed to employ more than 10 workers, but no limit is to be set on the level of their investments, which are to be protected by the state. These new "capitalists" are to be allowed free rein in managing the business and are to remain sole owners of the means of production.

The intervention of the state is to be limited to giving priority to those private businesses producing consumer goods or articles for export that state enterprises either do not produce or produce only in insufficient quantity, the newspaper said. These private enterprises are to have access to state loans for the purchase of equipment or raw materials, including foreign-currency loans if the businesses are export-oriented, the newspaper said.

The Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee has also decided to encourage the development of small household enterprises and sideline occupations undertaken in the home by many Vietnamese in addition to their regular employment. These two sectors already occupy a relatively significant place in the Vietnamese economy. A study published several days ago by a Vietnamese periodical estimated that 50 to 60 percent of the income of residents in the country's third-largest town of Haiphong came from household-based undertakings, with activities ranging from raising livestock to crafts in tailoring.

Numerous editorials have appeared in the press in the last few weeks calling for the development of the household-based economy and stressing its dynamism and ability to make up for shortages in the state production sector. An editorial in NHAN DAN Tuesday said it was necessary to "mobilize all available resources," including the private household-based sector, in order to develop the production of consumer goods, firstly in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and other cities.

TRAN QUYNH SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH GDR

BK020517 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] The 13th session of the SRV-GDR Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation ended in Berlin on 27 February. A ceremony was held at the office of the GDR Council of Ministers on the afternoon of 27 February for the signing of the minutes of the session and various agreements on economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the two countries and the agreement on GDR aid to Vietnam for 1986.

Comrade Tran Quynh, member of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and head of the SRV Government's economic delegation; and Dr Hans Reichelt, member of the SED Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and head of the GDR Government's economic delegation, signed the minutes on SRV-GDR economic, scientific, and technological cooperation; the agreement on cooperation in development of coffee planting; and the agreement on coconut palm planting and coconut processing.

TRADE COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH HUNGARY SIGNED

OW011739 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA March 1 -- A program of trade cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary for the 1986-90 period was signed here Friday.

Signatories were Gabor Kelenyi, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and head of a visiting Hungarian delegation, and Doan Ngoc Bong, general secretary of the Vietnamese chamber and industry.

Among those present at the signing ceremony were Hoang Trong Dai, Vietnamese vice minister of foreign trade, Hungarian Ambassador to Vietnam Bela Benyei.

The Hungarian delegation had working sessions with leading officials of the Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce and industry and several firms affiliated to the chamber during which the two sides reviewed the implementation of bilateral cooperation in the past years.

1986-90 TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ALBANIA SIGNED

OW021537 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 2 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA March 2 -- An agreement on goods exchange and payments between Vietnam and Albania for the period 1986-90 and a protocol on goods exchange 1986 have been signed in Tirana.

The signatories were Le Khac, minister of foreign trade, and his Albanian counterpart Shane Korbeci.

The amount of goods exchanges will increase considerably in the period 1986-90 compared with the period 1981-1985.

During his visit to Albania, Le Khac was cordially received by Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

FINNISH GOVERNMENT AID DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

OW050757 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi, VNA March 5 -- A Finnish Government economic delegation led by David Johansson, deputy director of the Finnish International Development Agency (FINIDA), left Hanoi today after a week-long official visit to Vietnam.

During its stay here, the Finnish delegation had working sessions with a Vietnamese Government economic delegation headed by Tran Xuan Phoi, director of the second region department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. They had reviewed the bilateral cooperation in the past years and worked out plans of cooperation for the coming years, focusing, first of all, on the Finnish aid to major projects of the Hanoi water supply system. and the Pha Rung ship repair yard.

The Finnish delegation attended the first session of the supervision board of the Hanoi water supply system and the third session of the supervision board of the Pha Rung shipyard.

It was received on separate occasions by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Hoang Trong Dai, Vice Minister of Transport and Communications Tran Lu and Mayor of Hanoi Tran Vi.

BRIEFS

SPRING RICE TRANSPLANTINGS -- By now 900,000 hectares of the 12-rice growing provinces in northern Vietnam have been watered in preparation for rice-transplanting. The water conservancy, power industry, and agricultural services have joined efforts in ensuring water for all crop acreage. Thanks to this, peasants in Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, and Nghe Tinh Provinces have basically completed the transplanting of spring rice in good time. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Feb 86 BK]

NEW ZEALANDUSSR CAPTAIN NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR LINER SINKING

HK060404 Hong Kong AFP in English 0340 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Wellington, March 6 (AFP) -- The New Zealand pilot aboard a Soviet liner, the Mikhail Lermontov, when it foundered last month, was to blame for the shipwreck, Transport Minister Richard Prebble announced here Thursday.

The 22,000-ton luxury liner went down February 16 during a cruise through the Marlborough Sounds in New Zealand's South Island. All but one of the 740 passengers and crew were rescued. Most of the passengers were Australian.

Releasing the findings of the preliminary report into the sinking, Mr Prebble told reporters that Marlborough Harbour board pilot Don Jamison was in charge of the vessel when it first struck rocks.

The Soviet liner sank because "Capt. Jamison took the ship through a passage between the headland and a lighthouse, which was not deep enough for the vessel," Mr Prebble said. He said that Vladislav Vorobyov, the Soviet captain, "was not on the bridge at the time when the ship hit the rocks."

Sailors familiar with the area in which the liner foundered have told reporters the passage through which it tried to pass was "a nasty piece of water."

Mr Prebble said no formal inquiry will be held into the sinking because "the preliminary inquiry shows the cause without any doubt."

VANUATULINI LABELS NUCLEAR FREE ZONE TREATY 'PREMATURE'

BK270338 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Vanuatu's Prime Minister Father Walter Lini has accused the Australian Government of political expediency in pushing through a treaty on the South Pacific nuclear free zone. In an interview in London, Father Lini said Australia was being hasty and dishonest with the people of Australia. He said Australia was prepared to declare the whole Pacific a nuclear free state, yet it was not prepared to make Australia a nuclear free state.

Vanuatu, together with Tonga, refused to sign the treaty formulated at last year's South Pacific Forum in Rarotonga on the grounds that it was watered down and incomprehensive.

Father Lini said Vanuatu might reconsider the treaty, but he did not believe France would stop nuclear testing in the Pacific just because a treaty had been signed. Father Lini said the treaty was premature as terms such as nuclear dumping and nuclear storage had not been properly defined and the treaty had not been ratified by the major nuclear powers.

AIRCRAFT LOAN TO PHILIPPINES MAY BE EXTENDED

HK050430 Hong Kong AFP in English 0412 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Jakarta, March 5 (AFP) -- Indonesia may extend the time that the Philippine Air Force can keep two transport aircraft loaned January 10 if the Philippines Government sought such an extension, a newspaper reported Wednesday.

THE JAKARTA POST quoted Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Gen Benny Murdani as saying Monday that the two CN-212 transports were at disposal of the Manila government.

The two transports, built in Indonesia under license from the Spanish aeronautic concern Casa, had been loaned for three months to the regime of Ferdinand Marcos ousted last month.

Gen Murdani denied that the aircraft had been loaned to help the Marcos government fight the communist insurgency in the Philippines, the newspaper said. They have been used "to transport food and other supplies to remote areas in the Philippines," Gen Murdani was quoted as saying.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO LEARN 'LESSON' FROM PHILIPPINES

HK031402 Hong Kong AFP in English 1335 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Jakarta, March 3 (AFP) -- A dissident group here has urged that what happened in the Philippines "should be turned into a valuable lesson" for Indonesia. The group, known as the 50 petitioners, made their call in an open letter to Parliament with copies to President Suharto and government ministers, released to the press Monday.

The group also called on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to assist the Philippines in its "current struggle to overcome a national crisis" for the sake of "restoring democracy, justice and truth in ASEAN". ASEAN groups Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei and the Philippines.

Signed by former Jakarta Governor Ali Sadikin and other leading members of the group, the letter stresses that general elections are a "vital democratic effort" and should be held in a "fair and just manner". Indonesia will be holding its fourth general elections under President Suharto next year.

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos Tuesday abandoned power after a four-day military-civil rebellion against his autocratic 20-year rule. He was replaced by opposition leader Corazon Aquino, who had maintained he cheated her out of victory in a rigged presidential election February 7.

MALAYSIAREPORTAGE ON AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Talks on Cambodia, Philippines

BK051359 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Australia has reiterated that Vietnam must withdraw from Kampuchea and give a concrete and effective guarantee on its territorial integrity. It has also called for a negotiated settlement to the problems in Indochina. The Australian foreign minister, Mr Bill Hayden, said this to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur this evening. Mr Hayden, who arrived in Kuala Lumpur this afternoon from Singapore, had earlier called on the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, and his Malaysian counterpart, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. He is on a 1-week tour of Southeast Asia besides Hong Kong. Malaysia is the third country he is visiting after Indonesia and Singapore.

On the situation in the Philippines, Mr Hayden was hopeful that the new president could handle its problems in view of the considerable support by the people for Mrs Corazon Aquino.

Rithauddeen on Talks

BK051533 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1448 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 5 (BERNAMA) -- Malaysia will go for an ASEAN summit provided the majority of the six-member countries agree, Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said Wednesday. He also indicated that Malaysia would not oppose to Manila hosting the summit, saying that "on rotational basis it's Manila's turn as host."

Tengku Rithauddeen told newsmen after discussions with his visiting Australian counterpart Bill Hayden here that the summit had been sought by some member countries to assess ASEAN's situation and solutions to the worsening world economic situation. Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines had called for a summit to deal with economic issues, particularly now when member nations were affected by falling commodity prices. The other partners of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) grouping are Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia.

Tengku Rithauddeen said Malaysia viewed the falling prices seriously and that the summit must address the question and also on ways to enhance economic cooperation among member countries. "The summit must be well prepared," he said.

On his discussions with Hayden, Tengku Rithauddeen said they also touched on the Kampuchean problem during which he stressed the need for all Kampuchean factions to get together to resolve the issue. "I believe this is the ultimate and only way to solve the problem and that other concerned countries should support and guarantee a lasting solution," he said.

On the Philippines, he told Hayden that Malaysia would like to develop good relations with the republic and, in the ASEAN context, to see it politically and economically stable. He said Malaysia had limited resources "but would try our best to assist the Philippines in its development process."

Hayden, who arrived here Wednesday after visiting Singapore and Jakarta, will leave for Hong Kong and Manila on Friday.

Hayden on USSR Military Presence

BK051535 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1443 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, March 5 (BERNAMA) -- Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said Wednesday he is concerned over the growing Soviet presence in the region.

Hayden who is here on three-day visit told a press conference here that his view was based especially on the quality and permanence of Soviet military bases in Indochina like the Cam Ranh naval facility. "These bases are permanent fixtures and they appear to have injected into this region a level of super power rivalry and competitiveness which would not be helpful," he said. In these circumstances, he said, it might not be possible to wean Vietnam away from its exclusive dependency on the Soviet Union.

He said the problem, however, was in bridging the differences between the Indochinese countries, particularly Vietnam and the other countries in the region concerned about the situation, and also the United States.

According to reports, the Soviet Naval and Air Forces have permanent access to airbases and naval facilities in Vietnam, especially at the sprawling former U.S. naval facility at Cam Ranh Bay.

Hayden also discussed various bilateral and international matters with the Malaysian leaders.

KUALA LUMPUR URGES PHILIPPINES TO DROP SABAH CLAIM

BK051031 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, has expressed Malaysia's hope that with the changes in the administration in the Philippines, whatever issues and obstacles that stand in the way of normal relations between the two countries will be removed. The foreign minister was commenting on news agency reports which quoted Prime Minister Salvador Laurel as saying that the Sabah claim issue would be resolved under the new government. All Malaysians, irrespective of the political parties they belong to or support, are in favor of a complete settlement of this issue. It is well known that President Marcos had at first announced that his government would drop the Philippines' claim to Sabah when he attended the ASEAN summit meeting in Kuala Lumpur in 1977. However, he did not do so, and this has loomed large -- consciously or subconsciously -- in the minds of many people. It is probable that President Marcos, like so many other autocratic rulers, preferred to keep the Sabah issue in suspended animation so that he could exploit it if the need arose to divert the attention of the people from serious internal or domestic problems.

Based on the norms of both international law and international usage, Sabah is an integral part of Malaysia. A UN team in 1962 published a report expressing satisfaction that the people of Sabah wanted to join Malaysia. There is no desire within Sabah for any change in its sovereignty. On the other hand, several thousand Filipinos have come to Sabah for one reason or another. Further, whatever might have been the practice several centuries or decades ago, the UN Charter does not provide for people being handed over to another country.

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Self-determination is the trend, and decolonization has been the order of the day for at least 3 decades. There is no treaty in existence obliging Malaysia to relinquish its sovereignty over Sabah in favor of another country in a manner that Britain is handing back Hong Kong to China, for example.

The Philippines' claim to Sabah is an unnecessary irritant in relations between Malaysia and the Philippines. Both countries are founding members of ASEAN, and, against the backdrop of the worsening recession and growing protectionism among the industrial nations, neither Malaysia nor the Philippines can afford to waste time and energy on territorial claims or countering such claims. Malaysia, its ASEAN partner, was the first to extend congratulations and thereby formal recognition of the new constitutional order under President Corazon Aquino. There was much anxiety among all Malaysians over the possibility of a protracted civil war in Manila if Marcos did not decide to concede defeat. Anyway, all sections of the Malaysian community hold Mrs Aquino in very high esteem. It would be a fitting start to the new chapter in Malaysia's relations with the Philippines if Manila were to drop the Sabah claim completely. Malaysia desires the most cordial ties with the Philippines.

SINGAPORE

REPORTAGE ON HAYDEN'S 4-5 MARCH VISIT

Welcomed by Dhanabalan

BK041123 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] The Australian foreign minister, Mr Bill Hayden, has arrived in Singapore for a 2-day official visit. Mr Hayden, who was met at Changi Airport by the foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, later called on the prime minister at Istana [Palace]. Tomorrow, he will hold talks with Mr Dhanabalan at the Foreign Ministry.

Reaffirms Defense Commitment

BK041351 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Australia has reaffirmed its commitment to the 5-power defense arrangement. The foreign minister, Mr Bill Hayden, said he would convey this to his Singapore counterpart, Mr Dhanabalan, tomorrow when they meet for talks. He said Australia had been consistently taking part in the 5-power defense exercises involving Britain, New Zealand, Singapore, and Malaysia.

Mr Hayden, who arrived today on a 2-day official visit, had a meeting with the prime minister at the Istana [Palace]. He told a news conference that their talks centered on the economic downturn in the region, depressed commodity prices, and the implication of falling oil prices. He believed the region would be able to handle these trends.

Mr Hayden said his discussions with Mr Lee Kuan Yew also touched on Cambodia. He hoped that efforts through the ASEAN go-between representative, the Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, would succeed in bringing about a dialogue between the various contending parties in the conflict. Mr Hayden described bilateral relations between Australia and the republic as excellent.

SISON MEETS WITH AQUINO; JUST 'SOCIAL CALL'

HK051403 Hong Kong AFP in English 1325 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Manila, March 5 (AFP) -- Four alleged communist leaders were freed in the Philippines Wednesday and immediately had talks with President Corazon Aquino, eyewitnesses said.

The release of the four, including Jose Maria Sison, alleged founder of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) came hours after military and civilian officials reached agreement on their liberation.

Their closed-door meeting with Mrs. Aquino, which lasted about half an hour, was "very casual" and "merely a social call," the president's executive secretary and Mr. Sison's former lawyer Joker Arroyo told reporters. "With or without ceasefire, we are open to talks with them," he added, referring to communist insurgents in the countryside.

Mr. Sison told reporters as he left a maximum security military stockade here that he would urge Mrs. Aquino to "consolidate her position, assert her supremacy over the military."

Before beginning his meeting with Mrs. Aquino he told reporters that the communists and Mrs. Aquino's government "may regard each other as problems." The communist armed struggle could pose a problem to political stability, while the communists would be looking at the need for "the dismantling of the military machinery of Mr. Marcos," said Mr. Sison, in jail since 1977.

The new government includes former Marcos supporters Mr. Enrile and new Armed Forces chief of staff General Fidel Ramos, who led the civilian-military revolt which toppled Mr. Marcos last week and installed President Aquino. The military had reportedly resisted the release of the four. The other three are Bernabe Buscayno, an alleged leader of the CPP's military wing, the New People's Army (NPA) who had been in jail nine years, and Alex Birondo and Ruben Alegre, who had both men in jail for about a year.

Mr. Enrile said after their release was announced that they "are totally free, there are no restrictions," but warned that if they violated the "good faith" of the government "then the government will have to look into the situation more harshly." Gen. Ramos said the reason for the release was to expedite ceasefire talks with the NPA.

Mrs. Aquino had pledged before coming to power that she would try to negotiate a ceasefire with the communists and grant amnesty to all dissidents.

An Armed Forces spokesman said Wednesday that an additional infantry battalion had been sent to Albay Province in the central Philippines following an NPA ambush Monday in which 15 people died.

Mr. Sison said he was no longer in contact with the party leadership, but he thought it would be "over-optimistic" to expect the government to solve the problems of the communist insurgency and the country's economic problems. He said he had no ambition to join the Cabinet, preferring to remain independent, but was offering "to give advice if needed" by Mrs. Aquino.

Mrs. Aquino has appointed two new ministers, lawyer Hernando Perez for transport and communications and Mamita Pardo de Tavera, the head of a private health organization which pioneered community-based health services for social services, a presidential spokesman told AFP Wednesday.

SISON, BUSCAYNO ATTEND PRESS CONFERENCE

HK051538 Hong Kong AFP in English 1534 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 5 (AFP) -- A top communist freed by the government Wednesday confirmed that he had been chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and said he had offered his services to President Corazon Aquino.

Jose Maria Sison, 47, a former university lecturer, said at a press conference less than five hours after his release, in answer to the question of whether he was chairman "Yes, I was." He added that the party's constitution provided that he lost his chairmanship when he was arrested a little over eight years ago.

Mr Sison, who met the president when he left Fort Bonifacio Detention Center along with three other alleged top communist leaders, said "I expressed my gratitude, I told her that if she thinks I could give her any kind of help she can call me."

He declined to elaborate on whether that offer might involve helping to negotiate with the estimated 16,000 to 18,000 strong New People's Army, the military wing of the CPP. "I just got out to the outside world," he said.

Mr Sison, who was wearing a yellow shirt, which he described as a "lucky color," said he thought the recent events were "one time when the United States and the CPP were running the same course," referring to the ouster of Ferdinand Marcos from the presidency. Yellow was Mrs Aquino's campaign color.

Mr Sison also warned that he thought Mr Marcos might make a comeback "if he wants." He said the former president had money stashed away, and might use a surrogate if none of the Marcos family was "competent to make a comeback."

Bernabe Buscayno, the alleged former chairman of the NPA under the code name Commander Dante, was also released today and said he believed "our former comrades in the hills will be happy that we were released." He said he was confident that the communist guerrillas would hold a dialogue with Mrs Aquino, though he said they would not lay down their arms. Speaking at the same press conference in a Catholic College, he echoed Mr Sison's comment that they were "out of touch with the outside."

Mr Sison declined comment on Mrs Aquino's offer for a ceasefire and negotiations with the NPA, but said the United States and the Communist Party had acted in Mr Marcos' downfall. The United States "should have acted earlier," and the NPA had a role in ousting the government because it "made it stink," he said.

Mr Sison said he considered the party legal after Mr Marcos left the country. "The Communist Party is already legal, there is no need to legitimize it," he said. Mrs. Aquino has said that if negotiations with the NPA are successful she would be interested in the Communist Party taking part in political life, but only if it renounces violence.

AQUINO AIDE SEES NO NEED FOR CEASE-FIRE WITH NPA

HK061011 Hong Kong AFP in English 0955 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 6 (AFP) -- The Philippine National Assembly, still controlled by the party of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, may be abolished if it refuses to cooperate with the new government, a top official said Thursday.

Presidential Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo also told a news conference that all the papers of the top intelligence body under President Marcos had vanished.

Mr Arroyo said that there was no need for a ceasefire with the communist New People's Army (NPA) at the moment because there was "relative peace" compared with the Marcos years, despite an attack in the central Philippines Monday in which 15 people died. He said that an announcement by Mr Marcos's New Society Movement (KBL) party that it would recognise the government of President Corazon Aquino was "irrelevant." The party had also tagged the Aquino administration a "revolutionary government" and urged it to legitimise its legal status. "They are in no position to ask or to demand for a clarification" of the legal status of the Aquino government, he said.

Asked about the possibility that the government might abolish the National Assembly, Mr Arroyo replied "if they (the KBL) don't behave, we might." Under the constitution, the National Assembly proclaims the president. It had proclaimed Mr Marcos after the disputed February 7 election and he was sworn in February 25, but fled less than 12 hours later, toppled by a civilian-military revolt.

Mr Arroyo said that all the records of the National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA), which he compared to the "Gestapo of Nazi Germany" had vanished. "We don't have a single piece of paper." The Agency, with an annual budget of 130 million pesos (6.5 million U.S. dollars) not subject to audit, was responsible for the "oppression" of many Filipinos during Mr Marcos's 20-year rule, Mr Arroyo said.

Evidence against political prisoners was provided by the agency, which also fabricated evidence against Mrs Aquino's husband Benigno, sentenced to death for subversion, murder and illegal possession of firearms in 1977, he added. Mr Benigno [Aquino] was allowed to go to the United States for medical treatment, and was shot dead, allegedly on Mr Marcos's orders, on return to Manila in 1983.

The Armed Forces chief of staff and NISA head at the time, General Fabian Ver, was acquitted last December with 24 other military men and one civilian charges of conspiracy to murder him. Mr Arroyo said Mrs Aquino's office had been besieged with calls to reopen the case, and that he believed it was "important" to have a new trial.

He also said that eight of the 11 [as received] Supreme Court justices had tendered their "courtesy" resignations, as had most appeals court justices and other officials whose tenure is granted security by the constitution. "Within one or two days almost all constitutional officials, and appointees will have resigned," he added.

SOLARZ ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH OFFICIALS

HK050729 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0400 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Visiting U.S. Congressman Steven Solarz starts today a round of meetings with Aquino administration officials. Solarz arrived late last night from the U.S.

In a statement, Solarz said that the present economic and financial problems of the Philippines stemmed largely from the massive government-led capital flight out of the country. The New York lawmaker was apparently referring to allegedly illegal wealth accumulated abroad by former President Marcos and his associates.

LEGAL EXPERT ON SEIZURE OF MARCOS 'CRONIES' ASSETS

HK051107 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1000 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] A leading legal expert had justified the Aquino administration's seize of the assets of the cronies of former President Marcos as part of the police powers of the state. Manual Abello, Securities and Exchange Commission chairman, said the state has the power to seize assets, especially public utilities, in the interests of national security. Earlier, Jovito Salonga, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government, announced that the government will take over the assets of the former president's cronies. These include the Meralco [Manila Electric Company], a company under First Holding Incorporated, which is closely identified with Benjamin Romauldez, Marcos' brother-in-law.

Former Minister's Cash Seized

HK051105 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1000 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Military authorities have seized a total of 2 million pesos in Philippine currency and \$64,000 from the residence of the mother of former Human Settlements Deputy Minister Jully Benitez. The report from Jun Francisco:

[Begin recording] The money, contained in two suitcases, was recovered by combined elements of the Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] intelligence, security troops and the Metrodiscom [Metropolitan District Command], led by Lieutenant Colonel Rex (Biyad), newly designated Metrocom intelligence chief, from the residence of Mrs Lourdes Baltazar Benitez, mother of former minister Jully Benitez at 1352 Caballero Street, Dasmarias Village in Makati. The Philippine currency consisted of 1.5 million pesos in 100-peso bills and 500,000 pesos in 50-peso bills, while the U.S. currency consisted of 557 pieces of \$100 bills, and 166 pieces of \$50 bills. Mrs Benitez claimed the money belonged to her and that she could well afford to have that big amount in her possession. Also recovered from Mrs Benitez' residence was an unlicensed .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver with 27 rounds of live ammunition. [end recording]

RAMOS ORDERS SURRENDER OF UNAUTHORIZED FIREARMS

HK051009 Hong Kong AFP in English 0959 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 5 (AFP) -- All persons holding unauthorized firearms have been given one week from Wednesday to surrender their weapons, Philippine Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos said Wednesday. Gen Ramos said the order was directed mainly at political warlords in the provinces believed to be in possession of unauthorized armories. He did not say what would happen to violators. Gen Ramos said aides of Eduardo Cojuangco had surrendered a total of 550 firearms so far. Mr Cojuangco, a first cousin of President Corazon Aquino but a close ally of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos, was considered the number one warlord in Central Luzon, north of here.

Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile told reporters he had received a telegram from Moslem warlord Ali Dimaporo, a political kingpin on the southern Philippine island of Mindanao, saying he was collecting his men's firearms for surrender to the military. The last time a general order was given for the surrender to the military. The last time a general order was given for the surrender of unauthorized firearms was in September 1972, when Mr Marcos declared martial law. The 1972 order was signed by Gen Ramos. At that time boxes were placed around the capital under large signs saying the penalty for failing to surrender firearms was death.

'MARCOS LOYALIST' DENIES LEADING REMNANTS

BK060640 Manila PNA in English 0637 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 6 (PNA) -- A senior security official Thursday denied reports that he was leading remnants of followers of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos to rebel against the government of President Corazon Aquino. "These reports are not true" said Brig Gen Jose Ma. Carlos Zumel, former superintendent of the elite Philippine Military Academy (PMA) in Baguio City, 500 km north of here.

Zumel was one of the so-called "Marcos loyalists" relieved from his command by New Armed Forces Chief Gen Fidel V. Ramos. He turned over his command of the PMA Wednesday to Col Rodolfo G. Biazon as the new head of the PMA. In his press statement, Zumel said he also belied reports that he joined Mr Marcos in fleeing to Hawaii last week.

Since the downfall of Mr Marcos, he added, he had been staying in his quarters inside Fort Bonifacio, the Army camp, in nearby district of Makati. "I am not going anywhere. I am just awaiting for my orders from General Ramos," he added. He said he had no qualms about having a lady as his commander-in-chief, referring to President Aquino.

PAPER ON PROSPECTS FOR MILITARY REFORMS

HK050929 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Mar 86 p 5

[By Gerry N. Zarngoza]

[Text] The popularly supported military rebellion not only deposed the unwanted leadership of President Marcos but also freed the military leadership to embark on long needed military reforms.

While the political leadership of President Corazon Aquino may be facing resistance from elements which had entrenched themselves in the government machinery built by Marcos on patronage, the defense and military establishments do not face a similar problem. The success of the rebellion gave rebel leaders Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and New Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos carte blanche to go ahead with the reforms, and their long experience in the two establishments gives them an idea on what reforms to undertake. In addition, both leaders are known to get along well with each other as was shown during the rebellion that they had precipitated.

Ramos has identified three problem areas: low credibility of the military organization, loose discipline in the ranks, and the dismal fighting form of many of the troops who are ranged against disciplined and determined communist cadres and guerrillas now estimated at 16,500.

The 250,000-strong Armed Forces may have solved the first during the four-day rebellion last week. The popular rebellion regained the lost credibility that has bedeviled the organization since Marcos declared martial law in 1972. Throughout the Marcos regime, the men in uniform had to suffer the image of being the ones responsible for propping up the Marcos dictatorship.

What the rebellion showed was that not all men in uniform wanted to play such a role, especially when the cause was unpopular. The presence of tens of thousands of people who risked life and limb at the human barricades to prevent Marcos loyalist forces from getting near the seat of rebellion at Camp Aquinaldo and later at Camp Crame was an endorsement of the reform-minded defense and military leaders whom the people trusted would institute changes in the organization. That trust was enhanced when the rebel leaders clarified that they were not staging a coup to grab power but rather to give way to what they perceived as the duly elected leaders of the people in the Feb 7 elections -- Mrs Corazon Aquino and Salvador Laurel.

Observers believed that if the people felt Enrile and Ramos were not to be trusted, they would not have gathered around the two camps and kept vigil to protect the two leaders from harm when the two and their inferior force were most vulnerable to mortar and artillery fire from the superior Marcos loyalist forces. Many of the people who worked and kept vigil side by side with the rebel soldiers during these four days saw that many of the soldiers were courteous, cooperative and not the overbearing types many people had come to believe. The Camp Crame experience may have changed a lot of mistaken perceptions about soldiers. Even the loyalist troops, observers say, should be given credit for not firing at civilians who stood on their way to capture Camp Crame.

Another move by Enrile which would go a long way towards regaining the credibility of the military is his refusal to join any political party now that the rebellion is over. Despite pleas from Kilusang Bagong Lipunan leaders for him to lead the party after Marcos fled to the United States, the defense chief refused, saying that henceforth he will remain neutral in the political arena and will make decisions according to his conscience. Enrile apparently feared that if he allied himself with any party, including the winning UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], the defense and military establishments, which he believes should be non-political, would suffer. Enrile's position is a reminder of the oft-repeated accusation that the military under the Marcos regime existed primarily to protect Marcos, his family, friends and their interests. Ramos said that during the last years of the Marcos regime, which was characterized by popular discontent, many of the troops which should have been fighting the insurgents in the countryside were moved to Manila, where insurgency was rather minimal.

Disciplining erring soldiers is one of Ramos's priorities. His first directive to his soldiers after he was designated Chief of Staff by President Aquino Tuesday was to prevent looting, lynching and disturbances to effect a smooth transition to the new government. But in less than 24 hours he fired off another directive stressing that soldiers must behave themselves and infractions on discipline would be dealt with severely. It was vintage Ramos; the West Point graduate and the professional, an aide said.

When he held the rein of the Armed Forces for 14 months as acting chief of staff when the then Chief of Staff Gen Fabian Ver was facing trial for the alleged cover-up of the airport assassination of former Sen Benigno S. Aquino Jr. Ramos, despite the limited authority given him, instituted measures to check abuses by soldiers against the populace. Among the measures he adopted were the imposition of stiffer penalties for erring soldiers, the setting up of disciplinary barracks and retraining centers and the creation of committees tasked with looking into complaints of military abuses and penalizing the guilty.

If the number of complaints were used as a yardstick for success or failure, the disciplinary measures may have worked in checking abuses. The monthly reported complaints dropped from 298 in 1983 to 131 last year. Such measures, which many expect Ramos to continue, will be even more successful now that the military leaders have expressed determination to end the patronage system in the organization. This pernicious practice was blamed for some erring men in uniform going scot free because they were being coddled by powerful military officers with links to higher leadership.

With a regained credibility and disciplined troops, the new military leadership hopes to address the more pressing problem of improving the operational efficiency of the troops. For the last few years, the defense and military establishments have considered insurgency as the most serious threat to the country's security. The changes will definitely be directed to keep the troops in fighting form to fight insurgency. One of the more important proposals being considered now is trimming of the number of troops but at the same time improving their training. The number of troops was bloated nearly five times from about 55,000 in 1972, when martial law was declared by President Marcos, to what it is now. Although, it is not yet known how much troop reduction will be done, the idea is to free a major portion of the budget for the Armed Forces to improving the training the equipment of men assigned to the field.

Although the military budget increased from P608 million in 1972 to P10.5 billion for this year, the second biggest in the government's appropriation next only to the education budget of P11.5 billion, inflation has caught up with it, reducing its real worth.

The military is considering the streamlining of its operations by reducing duplications. Under study is the removal of the regional unified commands [RUC's] whose job could be absorbed by the different units under it. The removal of the RUCs, considered as a "kind of military mobilization for control purposes" by University of the Philippines' professor Carolina Hernandez, would take away the perceived dominance of the military in the regions, which have no corresponding civilian political organizations in terms of jurisdiction.

Other changes being considered are the reduction of the Presidential Security Command to just one battalion to protect the President, and the abolition of the National Intelligence and Security Authority [NISA], which is actually a civilian agency under the office of the President. The job of NISA, which up to last week was headed by Ver, could be absorbed by the existing intelligence units of the different Armed Forces's major service commands.

Part of the reforms is the retirement of overstaying generals to allow younger officers to assume leadership. Twenty-three extended generals, about a fourth of the total number of generals, have so far been retired. The reforms could take some time to implement, but one factor going for the present military leadership is that it has earned a lot of respect from the civilian authority when it lead a mutiny to install civilian leaders widely perceived to have been voted to the highest posts of the land in the last elections.

PRC CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT 4 MARCH

BK050349 Manila PNA in English 0319 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Manila March 5 (PNA) -- China's Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi arrived here Tuesday [4 March] to renew a cultural agreement between his country and the Philippines under the new government of President Corazon Aquino. The 70-year-old Muzhi, also deputy chief of the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, was met at the airport by Ambassador Rafael Gonzales, assistant minister of protocol. Muzhi and his delegation flew in via Civil Aeronautics Administration of China aircraft from Beijing.

He will meet with Vice President Salvador Laurel, concurrent foreign **affairs** minister, to sign a cultural and educational agreement that will last for two years. The Philippines has an existing friendly relations with China since 1979, when the country first established diplomatic relations under the Marcos regime. The agreement covers exchanges on performing artists as well as in the field of education, cinema, broadcast, print and the like. Muzhi will be here for one week and is expected to pay a courtesy call on President Aquino.

Received by Laurel

HK051230 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1100 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] The Philippines today expressed its desire to strengthen its relations with the People's Republic of China. Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel aired the Philippine Government's stand during its meeting with a 6-man cultural delegation from the Asian neighbor. The delegation headed by Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi called on Laurel at his office this morning. It is the first foreign delegation to be received by the new foreign minister upon the installation of the Aquino government.

Zhu said the Chinese people are happy for the Filipinos for succeeding in installing a new government without bloodshed. He said China attachgreat importance to developing closer ties with the Philippines.

LAUREL COMMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY 3 MARCH

HK030908 Hong Kong AFP in English 0837 GMT 3 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 3 (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel Monday vowed to reform Philippine diplomacy but spoke vaguely about his policies and how they would differ from those of deposed strongman Ferdinand Marcos's government. Mr Laurel, who is also vice president and prime minister-designate, told a news conference that Manila, a key U.S. ally, would try to strengthen its role in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its ties with Europe.

A four-day civilian-military revolt installed opposition leader Corazon Aquino and Mr Laurel Tuesday, ending 20 years of rule by Mr Marcos. "The foreign policy of this government is the foreign policy of a small developing country that is realistic and realizes that we must make no enemies if we can make a friend. That is the basic foreign policy," he told a news conference attended by ministry staff.

Mr Laurel drew a hearty round of applause from the audience when he pledged to replace all "retirable" ministry officials. He also vowed to "restructure" the foreign service apart from replacing personnel. Ministry sources said career foreign service officers had been demoralized by the deposed government's retention of ambassadors and other officials past retirement age due to their political connections with top officials.

Deputy Foreign Minister Pacifico Castro, a Marcos supporter who was acting foreign minister when the revolt succeeded, confirmed that he had congratulated Mrs Aquino and Mr Laurel and told them he was at their "command." Asked if it amounted to a courtesy resignation, he told reporters: "That's the diplomatic way of doing things." "I look forward to a very vigorous diplomacy under President Aquino," Mr Castro added after hearing Mr Laurel speak.

The law assures officials like Mr Castro of security of tenure. President Aquino has asked top officials of the Marcos administration to tender their courtesy resignations so she can reorganize the entire government. Mr Laurel charged that the past administration's foreign policy was intended to "perpetuate the regime" and promised that the Aquino government would never repeat this.

Promises New Constitution

BK040418 Manila PNA in English 0406 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 4 (PNA) -- The new Philippine constitution reflective of the "true sentiments and aspirations of the Filipino people" will be written within 90 days and be submitted for approval by the people in a plebiscite, Vice President and Prime Minister Salvador Laurel said Monday.

Laurel, who has also been named foreign minister by President Corazon C. Aquino, said "the writing of the new constitution is in compliance to the commitment made by Mrs. Aquino and myself while we were campaigning for the Feb. 7 presidential and vice presidential elections." He added: "We want to speed up political stability in the country. Without it, we cannot be successful in attaining economic recovery."

According to Laurel, after the approval of the new constitution by people, the local elections will follow before the end of the year. Laurel said President Aquino has agreed to immediately create a preparatory commission in connection with the drafting of the new fundamental law for the Philippines. He said the draft of the proposed constitution will be made by the "best minds" whose credibility and integrity have been unsullied.

COLUMNIST STRESSES NEED FOR NEW CONSTITUTION

HK050941 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Mar 86 p 6

[Column by Benedicto David: Full Powers"]

[Text] The revolutionary government of President Cory Aquino is traditionally not bound by any Constitution or any set of laws. That is the nature of a revolutionary government. For every revolutionary government by its nature overturns the entire system to replace it with one more responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people.

Having full powers, President Aquino can, for example, order all the properties of the cronies forfeited to the state, until they can explain how they legally acquired such properties. The niceties of a "rule of law" are available only when a permanent government is set up under the terms and conditions set by the revolutionary government. This is what has been done by other revolutionary governments.

When the French Revolution came about, for example, the old concept about the Divine Rule of Kings was set aside. When the American Revolution succeeded in severing the bonds with England, English law went out as well. The new Constitution was enforced and the old grants were nullified. When the Philippine Revolution succeeded (before the reconquest of the country by the United States), Spanish law was observed only insofar as it was consistent with the aspirations of the people.

With her current unlimited powers, President Aquino can do quite a bit before getting into a regular saddle, so to speak, to straighten out the mess left behind by the Marcos-Romualdez gang. She could, for example, as she has asked, secure the resignations of the members of the Supreme Court...and they would not have recourse to the "rule of law" because that is the "law" of the old regime.

For so long as she does this in order to straighten out the mess for the good of the people, we do not believe there would be any opposition to this. The properties of the Marcos-Romualdez gang should not be allowed to remain in their hands because of the niceties of the law...because with her current position, like it or not, she is the law...until she takes office normally, according to any law that she wants to install.

It is time to clean up and set things aright. And when things have been set right, then, and only then should she be bound by the niceties of the law and the Constitution which the people can ratify. Neither the Marcos Constitution nor the 1935 Constitution bind her and her revolutionary government. Any other way would preserve the economic gains of the Marcos crony group...and enable them to translate that back into political power.

Meanwhile, we suggest quite seriously that she look to her and Vice President Doy Laurel's personal security. The danger is not over. There are plots and counter plots afoot. And there are men of ill will who would gamble everything to eliminate her and Doy in order to gain political power. The people are solidly behind her...and she should use the unlimited powers of a revolutionary government to make certain that things are set right...and that we get a new Constitution that can be duly approved by the people...a constitution that she and her successors would then be bound by. Then and only then would things become "normal."

PIMENTEL: LOCAL OFFICIALS' TERMS END MARCH 3

HK051029 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Mar 86 p 20

[Text] The terms of office of all local government officials have expired as of yesterday, March 3, said Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel. He denied that president Aquino sent an emissary to the KBL caucus yesterday to inform the party members that she had reconsidered the matter and was recognizing that the local officials' terms will end on June 30.

Pimentel who met with Mrs Aquino yesterday afternoon told BUSINESS DAY "There is no such announcement (of a June 30 deadline)." Later, he again clarified the matter with the president by phone. He said he was not aware of any impending presidential directive to that effect. Pimentel added though that the June 30 deadline has been and still is under study by his office and by the president who, he said, is leaving the matter up to his ministry.

Meanwhile, the March 3 deadline, he said, is in effect. As for the growing clamor to hold local elections instead of just appointing officers-in-charge, Pimentel said he sees merit in the proposition if not for certain realities: A local election would revive if not exacerbate bitter partisan feelings; the cost might be too much for the economy; and he believes the Commission on Elections (Comelec) should be cleansed first before any elections reflecting the true will of the people can be held.

"We are not saying there will be no elections," Pimentel said. "We are saying that this election will only be deferred toward the end of the year or early next year." But, Pimentel stressed, "I am only second guessing the President. What I am saying about elections later this year or early next year is not binding on her."

Meanwhile, a press statement from the Ministry of Local Government (MLG) said all appointments to the country's mayoralty posts will be based on the recommendations of the people. These appointments are legal, because batas pambansa Blg. 52 [National Law no. 52] specifies that the terms of office of the country's mayors ended March 3. However, all the appointments made are only on a temporary basis and can be recalled if the people can prove that there is a better choice.

LOCAL LEADERS APPOINTED AMID PROTESTS

HK050955 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 4 Mar 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] More local officials were appointed yesterday by Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel as holdouts rallied people around them in an effort to retain their positions. Pimentel designated Vicente Y. Emano, a PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] leader, as governor of Misamis Oriental replacing Fernando Pacana who is reportedly facing criminal charges. Also appointed Arturo Lugod, another PDP-Laban leader, as mayor of Gingoog city, vice Mayor Miguel Paderanga. Pimentel said more appointments will be made shortly as his ministry assesses the nominees submitted by various sectors.

In San Fernando, Pampanga, supporters of Governor-Designate Bren Guiao and Vice Gov. Cicero Punsalan almost mixed it up. Cooler heads intervened. Punsalan later said he was willing to withdraw and let the national government decide the issue. He called on Guiao to do the same. But Guiao contacted by telephone in his hideout, said he was set to assume office in a day or two. He said he was optimistic the issue would be solved by that time.

Meanwhile, town mayors in that province also vowed to remain in office up to the end of their term. San Fernando Mayor Virgilio Sanchez, with the support of his followers, barricaded himself at the town hall. Other mayors were expected to do the same.

In Tarlac, the provincial chairman of the Unido resigned "in protest against violation of laws by some ranking officials of the new government. In his letter to Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, president of Unido, Edilberto Zarraga said he decided to quit because he could not in conscience, continue to be part of a ruling party which is now deceiving the people. He cited Pimentel's moves against Punsalan and Makati Vice Mayor Johnny Wilson.

Reports also indicated that Pimentel was set to appoint former Victoria Mayor Candido Guiam as Tarlac Governor and former Camiling Mayor Benicio de los Reyes as vice governor.

In Baguio City, about 1,000 KBL loyalists barricaded city hall to signify their protest against moves to appoint a replacement for Mayor Ernesto Bueno.

In Laoag City, about 50,000 people from the Ilocos Norte's 22 towns and that city held a prayer-rally. Many of the speakers later took turns in lambasting "Dictator Aquino" in the aftermath of reports that the new administration was set to replace incumbent officials with people of its own choice.

City Mayor Rodolfo Farinas; who was earlier reported to have gone to Camp Aquino to pledge support for the new government, denounced Aquino and her officials. There are reports that human rights lawyer Castor Raval, a Unido leader, would be appointed governor vice Roque Ablan Jr., vice governor under the Marcos regime. Former Rep. Simeon M. Valdez, an uncle of Marcos, is Laban's candidate for governor.

In Manila, scores of people gathered at City Hall to bat for the retention of Mayor Ramon Bagatsing. The mayor said only an election could settle the problem. The story in Manila was duplicated in other Metro towns and cities.

In Queson City, Mayor Adelina Rodriguez used her own "people power" to cling on to power. The same was true in San Juan, where municipal administrator Martino Guerrero told reporters Mayor Joseph Estrada had no intention to resign.

In Makati, about 200 employees gathered at the town hall to protest the appointment of lawyer Jejomar Binay as mayor. Binay was appointed mayor by Pimentel despite the earlier appointment of Vice Mayor Johnny Wilson as mayor by Vice President Laurel. Laurel named Wilson to the top town post after the death of Mayor Nemesio Yabut. Wilson and Binay are both holding office at the town hall.

Pimentel Plans To Continue

HK051401 Hong Kong AFP in English 1338 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 5 (AFP) -- Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel said Wednesday he was going ahead with the replacement of elected regional officials despite sit-ins and protests in several key cities. Mr Pimentel said in an interview that he was in close touch with President Corazon Aquino on the replacement issue, and that he estimated that some 50 to 60 percent of mayors and governors belonging to former President Ferdinand Marcos' once powerful New Society Movement (KBL) would eventually be replaced. He called the protests against the new appointments "healthy" and "welcome" and said people should protest in any way they liked -- through the courts, by contacting him or the president.

Mr Pimentel, whose outer office Wednesday was crowded with people he said were seeking office, said he had "no intention" of modifying his policies. "So far," he said, "all elected government officials are retained on a hold-over basis until replaced by order of the president," and added that he had frozen all regional government appointees to prevent the in-place elected officials from packing their offices with their own appointees. He said he had replaced less than 50 out of the roughly 1,400 elected officials nationwide, and that he had had to move first and fast in what he described as "critical areas which demand swift action." In those areas, he said, officials were not cooperating with the new government, trying to empty the treasuries and packing their offices with their own appointees.

As Mr Pimentel spoke, his appointee in the central city of Cebu filed a counter suit against the incumbent KBL mayor who Monday moved through the courts to have the appointee ousted, and demonstrations were taking place in at least six cities throughout the country. "Maybe I'm in a bind," he conceded in answer to a question, "I feel the people want some of them (the officials) out, to get rid of the remaining pockets of repression. I welcome the concern, as long as it remains peaceful, but I am not going to (modify the policy)."

Mr Pimentel said that eventually there would have to be elections for local officials, but that at the moment three factors mandated against them. He said the bitter experiences of the past presidential election could inflame partisan passions at a delicate time for the new government, the expense at a time when the government's main aim was economic recovery would be prohibitive and the electoral commission would have to be revamped.

Mr Pimentel said he had not discussed Vice President Salvador Laurel's suggestion that local elections be held in three months, immediately after a proposed referendum on a new constitution with Mr Laurel, but said he thought it would be "too soon." He also said that if Mrs Aquino decided to extend the terms of elected officials for the time being "that's fine with me." He was going ahead with his program which he "optimistically" hoped to complete by mid-April.

PLANS TO REPLACE OFFICIALS IN PANGASINAN PROTESTED

HK041137 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 4 Mar 86

[Text] The cities of San Carlos and Rosales in Pangasinan are experiencing a surge of people's power by parties urging the new government to stop plans to replace city officials. Some 200 people in San Carlos City locked themselves in the city hall to fight what they called usurpation of power; while in Rosales, 500 people protested against the removal of Mayor Remigio (Tiu).

CEBU CHALLENGES APPOINTMENT OF NEW MAYOR

HK050757 Hong Kong AFP in English 0745 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, March 5 (AFP) -- A court official said Wednesday that a court here had prevented a mayor appointed by the new government from taking office in what was the first legal challenge to a series of controversial regional appointments. A court spokesman said a Cebu regional trial court judge, Valeriano Tomol, had issued a restraining order against John Osmena -- the mayor appointed by the government of President Corazon Aquino -- and ordered him and Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel to answer the petition within 10 days.

Judge Tomol cited in his petition alleged violation of the country's Omnibus Election Code.

Mr Pimentel argued on television Tuesday that the "revolutionary government" of Mrs Aquino was entitled to go ahead with the appointment of local officials, who hold office for six years. He argued that local elections on top of the "trauma" of the recent presidential elections which resulted in the ouster of former President Ferdinand Marcos would be destabilizing, and said that the officials were already at the end of their terms of office.

Reports from at least seven cities in the country say that pickets and demonstrators have massed outside municipal halls calling for the reinstatement of their mayors, and for new local elections. In Cebu, both Mr Osmena and the incumbent Mayor Mr Ronaldo Duterte are holding office, Mr Duterte in city hall and Mr Osmena in his home, eye-witnesses said.

GROWING NEED SEEN TO HOLD LOCAL ELECTIONS

HK060617 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0400 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] There is a growing need to hold local elections. Proponents said this is the best way to find out if incumbent mayors, governors and other elective officials still enjoy support of their constituents.

In Metro Manila, several mayors disagree with the selection of acting mayor through consultation with various sectors. One view was expressed by San Juan Mayor Joseph Estrada who said an election is the best way to determine people's choice. [Estrada recording indistinct]

One appointment which drew criticism was that of the acting mayor of Makati. Though human rights lawyer Jejomar Binay was made acting mayor of Makati in lieu of the late Nemesio Yabut, he now defended his appointment to the post.

[Begin Binay recording] You may think that I am designated as officer in charge and that I am free to discharge all these authorities that is vested in an officer in charge. People have spoken, people's power. [Capitalized passage spoken in Tagalog] PAL, WE NEED TO CHANGE AND THE CHANGE **NATURALLY** SHOULD BE TO BECOME OPPOSITION. THERE ARE SOME KBL WHO, AFTER MARCOS FLED, CALLED THEMSELVES OPPOSITION RIGHT THE NEXT DAY. I don't know in other places, but here in Makati, you can see who is really opposition. [end recording]

In the meantime, Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel said he is amenable to holding local elections but not in May. Pimentel said the date of the polls must depend on economic factors. He said, for the meantime, incumbent mayors must stay put until replaced. He maintained that terms of local officials ended March 2d.

[Begin Pimentel recording] The term of office of all local elective officials, mainly the mayors, vice mayors, councillors, governors, vice governors and board members, have ended as of March 2d 1986. However, we wanted to clarify that now all will be removed or replaced. In fact, we are asking everyone, except those whose replacements or officer in charge have been designated, to kindly stay on in their respective position. [end recording]

ENRILE URGES REOPENING OF AQUINO CASE

HK060359 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday [5 March] urged the reopening of the Aquino-Galman case to find out the truth. He said he personally favors the reopening of the cases because it is one incident which has greatly defamed the Philippine military. Enrile did not say how the government should go about reopening the case but he suggested, through his aides, that the next move will have to be made by the judicial agencies of the government.

Marcos 'Had Hand in Dismissal'

BK060313 Manila PNA in English 0301 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 6 (PNA) -- Ousted President Ferdinand Marcos had a hand in the dismissal of the charges against the 25 military men and a civilian accused in the 1983 assassination of opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., two state prosecutors said Thursday.

Manuel Herrera, head of a five-man panel of prosecutors, said they were summoned by Mr Marcos last Jan 12 and told to dismiss the charges against the 26 accused. The accused included three military generals headed by former military chief Gen Fabian C. Ver who fled to Hawaii last Feb 25 after Mr Marcos was overthrown during a four-day rebellion led by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Constabulary Chief Lt Gen Fidel V. Ramos. All the accused were acquitted by a three-judge court for lack of evidence.

Herrera said among those summoned to the presidential palace by then President Marcos were Manuel Pamaran, presiding justice of the three-judge court, Ombudsman Bernardo Fernandez and other government prosecutors. He said Mr Marcos told them that "it would be bloody" if any or all of the 26 accused would be convicted by the court.

General Ver and others were indicted by a government probe panel for the brutal gun-slaying of Aquino, husband of President Corazon Aquino at the Manila International Airport while returning from a three-year self-imposed exile in the United States.

Herrera said then President Marcos advised them to just "stage manage" the trial of the accused to pave the way for the acquittal of the 26 accused. He said Mr Marcos' chief legal officer, Manuel Lazaro, was also pressuring them on what to do on instructions of Mr Marcos.

General Ver and some other officers were originally named as principals in the charge sheet, but Mr Marcos ordered a change to mere accessories, Herrera said. He said they were told to tell the court that there was a lack of evidence in the case against the 26 accused in the Aquino murder case.

Aquino's widow, President Corazon Aquino said she was willing to forget what happened to her husband for the sake of national reconciliation. But lately, certain sectors had clamored for the reopening of the case "for the sake of the truth."

3 Aquino Trial Justices Resign

HK060844 Hong Hong AFP in English 0827 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 6 (AFP) -- Three justices, who blamed the Benigno Aquino murder on a communist hired gunman, and the case's chief state prosecutor resigned Thursday, the Justice Ministry said. Justices Manuel Pamaran, Bienvenido Vera Cruz and Augusto Amores submitted their "courtesy" resignations with the six other justices of the Sandiganbayan, a court that tries officials charged with graft and related cases, Ministry spokesman George Dy told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. The resignations were addressed to the new government of Corazon Aquino. President Aquino's husband, Benigno, ousted President Ferdinand Marcos's chief political rival, was killed at Manila Airport in 1983.

The case's chief state prosecutor, Justice Bernardo Fernandez, also tendered his resignation in a letter to Mrs. Aquino, the spokesman added. The resignations came nine days after Mrs. Aquino gained the Philippine presidency from deposed strongman Mr. Marcos.

The court in December acquitted Mr. Marcos's Armed Forces chief of staff, General Fabian Ver, 24 other military men and a civilian accused of conspiracy to murder Mr. Aquino. Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Wednesday that he favoured a reopening of the case, and that none of the accused would be allowed to leave the country. He excluded Gen. Ver, who fled the country with Mr. Marcos.

Mr. Dy said Sandiganbayan Chief Justice Pamaran personally handed over to new Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales the individual resignation letters of associate justices in the nine-man court.

President Aquino has blamed Mr. Marcos for her husband's murder, but said she had no plan to pursue the case after Gen. Ver joined Mr. Marcos and his family when they left February 25. Mr. Dy cited the justices as saying they were resigning "in the spirit of cooperation and support to the new government." Mrs. Aquino, 53, has called on all officials under Mr. Marcos to resign to facilitate a revamp of the government. Mr. Pamaran, in a press statement, denied an allegation by the chief prosecutor that the court and the prosecution had been pressured by then-President Marcos into acquitting all 26 accused. "Not true," Mr. Pamaran said, adding that the court decided these cases on the basis of evidence alone.

Mr. Dy said the justices would continue "dispensing their duties until their courtesy resignations are accepted" by Mrs. Aquino. Mrs. Aquino, who lost to Mr. Marcos in the February 7 election, was swept to power by a civilian-backed military revolt which charged that Mr. Marcos stole the election by fraud.

METRO MANILA GOVERNOR REVEALS 'IRREGULARITIES'

HK051239 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1100 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Newly designated Metro Manila Governor Jose Lina Jr today uncovered various irregularities in the commission during the past years. Lina said the irregularities included the so called biyak [half share] system, the 15-30 club, payroll padding, and ghost employees. Under the biyak system, absent employees are marked present provided 50 percent of the salaries go to some MMC [Metro Manila Commission] officials. He also noted many employees go to the office on the 15th and 30th of the month just to collect their pay.

FOREIGN MINISTRY WELCOMES RETIREMENT POLICY

HK050701 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0400 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Officials at the Foreign Ministry said they are looking forward to the return of the merit system in promotions. This followed the Aquino administration's policy to retire extended ambassadors. Assistant Foreign Minister for American Affairs Honorio Cagupan said the new policy has boosted morale at the foreign office.

[Begin Cagupan recording] Personally, I am very happy, in fact, ecstatic over the policy, because all along we have been advocating for the retirement of those who are retirable, because if you do not retire ambassadors who are retirable at the age of 65, it blocks the promotion of those below, from consul down. Also, it reduces our chances, most of us who are in the home office, of getting assigned abroad. [end recording]

PAPER VIEWS NEW GOVERNMENT SUSPICIOUSLY

HK050703 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 2 Mar 86 p 4

["Inside Malacanang" column by Emilio H. Serrano: "A Surreal Atmosphere"]

[Text] "We've never seen anything like it," one career official in Malacanang said as oldies in the service huddled in a room of the Budget building. "It's worse than martial law."

"With soldiers armed to the teeth all around, now acting as bodyguards of new officials of the government, there's a surreal atmosphere of fear," said another who had served in Malacanang since President Garcia.

Malacanang today is in shambles, ransacked by criminals riding on the so-called "People Power." Even residents of streets near Malacanang, like J.P. Laurel St., who in happier times had been the first to queue up for largesse from the Palace now scaled the high walls of the Palace. They forced open doors in the administration building, opened desks and cabinets, stuffed, lugged, carted away everything they could find there, from the leavings of meals hurriedly left uneaten, to personal effects like books, money, stereos, TV sets, barong kept in reserve. They mauled, they also killed.

People Power led by responsible men can do much good, but whipped into frenzy by demagogues who speak with forked tongues, it turns into a mad animal that wreaks mindless destruction on innocent and guilty alike and ends up swallowing its own children.

If we are to save something from this situation, the leaders of this episode must write that on their foreheads with a burning stick and remember it all their lives. Hubris, the Greeks call it; Karma says my labandera [Laundry woman], but whether Greek or Pinoy, it has always been true that whatever a man owes his fellowman, he must pay. Life collects all debts.

It was only last Friday that things settled down a bit to a degree of nervous normalcy, but old career officials and the rank and file remain apprehensive over their tenure of office under this new government. "How about us who have served the government faithfully since the time of President Garcia?" asked one. "Will we be fired or forced to retire?"

President Aquino may have to lay down her policy on the government shakeup with the appointment of her Cabinet. From the Ministry of Agriculture is early news that there will be a "top to bottom revamp." The career officials and employees who rose from the ranks are expected to be eased out simply because they served the government under Mr Marcos. "Papaano naman kaming mga naglingkod noon pa mang hindi pa nakaupo si Pangulong Marcos [how about those of us who have served the government since before Marcos became president]?" asked one service chief. Has the Civil Service Law also been thrown into the ash can? Will she not respect the constitutionality of the Civil Service Commission?

At the Ministry of Local Government, Aquilino Pimentel made his first boner by asking elective local government officials for their resignation on or before March 3. Already, our spy says local officials will contest the Pimentel directive at the Supreme Court. Interesting ang bakbakang ito pare [This fight should be interesting, my friend]. Under the Omnibus Election Code supported by Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] leaders in the last Batasang Pambansa regular session, it is provided that those local officials will stay in office until their replacements shall have been elected by the people. Papaano ngayon kung walang election [what happens if there is no election]?

The question is who will effect the ouster of local officials who are overwhelmingly KBL? Will it be Cory, Doy, or Nene? You know the one who puts the most men in local government will automatically become a national figure. Powerful political blocs in the provinces, cities and towns in all 13 regions of the country will then be established. The takeover is not even a week old and already the moves are transparent. Tsk Tsk.

Pare [My friend], whoever this one is he will have a power base for the presidential contest expected to happen within six years unless Cory calls it off: shades of the Marcos Era! This is the beginning of political maneuvering expected to exacerbate the country's political crisis.

"The revolutionary government is not yet out of the woods," said a Malacanang analyst. "And do not underestimate the political clout of these local officials being eased out of office -- they are organized down to the grassroots level and can form one solid organization under the leadership of former labor minister Blas F. Ople."

A KBL assemblyman does not agree with KBL secretary general Jose Rono's sudden decision to support the new government. He says the KBL must cooperate only on matters that are according to law. "It's one thing to help solve national problems now facing us, but entirely another matter to support measures that are outside the purview of the Constitution and our statutes," he said.

For instance, he said, how can Cory Aquino "further legitimize" her assumption to office through the Batasang Pambansa without making that constitutional branch of the government look silly and awkward?

"On what foundation will the parliament proclaim her as the legitimate President of the Republic, on the basis of still unsubstantiated charges of massive poll frauds?" He asks: "Will her proclamation be based on 'People Power'?" "Will her proclamation be based on the Namfrel [National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections] count?"

"Can the Batasan simply nullify the proclamation of Mr Marcos which went through the process of converting the parliament into a Constitutional body to canvass the tabulated returns by a board of tellers as mandated by the Omnibus Election Code?" "In so proclaiming her winner of the elections, will not the parliament be operating under duress from a provisional government?"

As KBL leaders start regrouping it is clear that together, they can mount a legitimate and strong campaign to catalyze the exuberance of the government's new leaders. "That will work only if Cory Aquino who now heads a revolutionary government operates within the framework of the Constitution and our laws," said a Cavitenor. "But if she decided to dissolve the parliament and demands the resignation of the justices of the Supreme Court (as she now does) then we have a government under revolutionary laws, a condition far worse than martial law."

In which case, the only valid position in the exercise of political authority under the present circumstances would be to rule by decree until present leaders consolidate their political forces for a second round -- another election in the next few years for a true democratic expression of a representative government elected into office through the constitutional right of suffrage.

Amidst tension, with national reconciliation as remote as ever because of fierce political partisanship pervading the nation, Malacanang observers predict a widespread uneasiness that will continue until Cory Aquino disciplines Cabinet members who have started to act like conquerors of a defeated nation.

The abolition or merging of ministries, bureaus, offices and other agencies and instrumentalities of government needs time, says one experienced government administrator. There have been studies to this effect, with the Revised Administrative Code of 1971 completed by then executive secretary Rafael M. Salas as a good beginning.

Under this all ministries and offices with overlapping functions should merge or be abolished to bring about simplicity, economy, and efficiency. Improvisation will not do, as in the case of some newly-appointed ministers who now want to absorb powerful offices of the Ministry of Human Settlements. Agawan, pare, ang laro Ngayon [my friend, the game now is to grab at anything].

Already, there's a question of whether the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources should revert to the Ministry of Natural Resources. This recommendation will turn one minister against another minister, and at this early stage of the "revolution," this trouble may just turn into a big wave that can violently rock the national ship to instability.

"President Aquino should now whip her boys into line," says an old-timer in Malacanang. "She must assert her leadership today and not wait for any branch of the government to legitimize her leadership."

Also, Malacanang oldies foresee an imminent confrontation of the new leaders, particularly those neglected by Cory Aquino when she began passing out the spoils. Now, intriguers are reading all kinds of meaning in the statement the other day of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile when he said that the loyalty of his ministry and that of the military establishment is not to "any single person but to the people, to the nation, to the Constitution, and to the flag."

Those who know Minister Enrile, simply put, know he speaks his mind. He stands by what he says. He is a man who stands for what he thinks is right by his country and people as enshrined in our fundamental laws. He has been a lawyer all his life. He will not begin to break the law now, no way.

Detractors of Minister Enrile say he is a "recycled" revolutionary leader but admirers and friends both in the military and civilian sectors, and of course his constituents maintain that Johnny Ponce and General Eddie Ramos lit the revolution. The so-called "People Power" came in later to provide the human barricade that thwarted military efforts to retake Camps Aguinaldo and Crame. They sparked the revolution which gave way to Cory Aquino's ascension to power, but if today the presidential pretenders surrounding Cory are worrying over the very powerful position of Johnny and Eddie, it's because cunning minds are already hatching political plans in the backrooms of some ministries.

But knowing Minister Enrile and General Ramos, the ripples of intrigue and deviousness will not start from them. They will work silently to secure the country against communist insurgents, stabilize society, and remain loyal to civilian authorities provided they operate within the bounds of law and remain obedient to the Commander-in-Chief.

COLUMNIST ADVOCATES REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

HK051325 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Mar 86 p 4

["My cup of Tea" column by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "The Revolutionary or Constitutional Way?"]

[Text] President Corazon Aquino's already high credibility and popularity rating rose by a few more points over the weekend. She has ordered the release of 480 political detainees, announced the nationwide lifting of the suspension of writ of habeas corpus and the retirement of some 23 overstaying Army generals. She also informed the public that her government, although magnanimous in victory, will prosecute those who committed crimes against the people. As promised during the campaign, she will open up Malacanang to the public, with the poor taking first crack at visiting rights. She encouraged the Filipino to bring to her attention what her ministers refuse to listen to and urged the Filipino to become a watchdog of government, from the presidency down to the lowest level of the bureaucracy. And the Filipinos' love affair with President Aquino continues.

Restoring the privilege of the writ spells a big difference and is proof enough that the Aquino government is bent on upholding human rights. Sincerity was strengthened further when the Aquino government ordered the release of the political detainees.

It was not just popularity and credibility that were gained by President Aquino. There were more gains. The simple presidential act of ordering the release of 480 detainees will tactically weaken the position of the extreme Left, which views the Aquino government as bourgeois. With new confidence in her leadership, the issues the Left will hammer on will mainly be on imperialism and feudalism, which are still relatively abstract concepts among the grassroots.

But bourgeois or not, the new administration has started to open the door leading to an open and free society, leaving the left hardpressed to convince even the poorest of Filipinos that the only solution to society's ills is the violent overthrow of the "bourgeois" Aquino government. It will be just as difficult for some elements in the military, who may be nurturing thoughts of a coup d'etat, to stage one. While there is an overflow of goodwill between the soldiery and the citizenry today, it is safe to say that the relationship is still fragile. Besides, no Filipino, after having been given a strong whiff of self-esteem and self-dignity by the Aquino administration, will be convinced that a takeover of power by either the right or the left can be dictated by love of country and of the people.

President Aquino has so far used her awesome powers to swiftly rectify some of the injustices committed under the Marcos regime. So far, Mrs Aquino has shown that she knows how to handle power. She seems to have a good understanding of power and has apparently learned early enough that only when one exercises power with justice and responsibility does one gain more power and become even more powerful. Nevertheless, despite her judicious exercise of power, there remain many who fear that Mrs Aquino has been vested with too much power. They want to know whether Mrs Aquino is today functioning under a revolutionary or a constitutional government. They are apprehensive that, under a revolutionary government, the military may still be able to exercise considerable powers. This apprehension is understandable and valid when we consider our recent experience. But even under this revolutionary government, civilian authority is supreme, with the Filipinos installing Mrs Aquino as President. Therefore Mrs Aquino, not the military, calls the shots.

Some who don't want President Aquino to use her powers to remove those with constitutionally guaranteed tenure of office, prefer that she pay strict adherence to constitutional laws. On the other hand, any who want to see the Marcos lackeys removed to give way to a complete government revamp prefer the President to function under a transitory revolutionary government. Still others want to see a new Constitution written by duly elected constitutional convention delegates, with all sectors represented, as soon as possible.

Those who want President Aquino's government to adhere strictly to the 1973 Constitution want her to call for immediate elections of Batasan members and local officials. Elections can be a solution to certain problems. But under present circumstances, an election for local officials and Batasan assemblymen may not only be impractical but also dangerous.

The Comelec [Commission on Elections] still retains the same commissioners and men and therefore still suffers from the same credibility problems. Furthermore, the same local political warlords and powerful traditional politicians, still with their armories over-flowing with high-powered weapons may be elected to office amid violence, bloodshed and fraud. The elections may prove more divisive and destructive for the nation at this particular time, when we are just starting to fuse into one nation working in harmony towards recovery.

We have just gone through an election wherein the citizens had to do more than just write the names of their candidates on the ballot. We have mounted a revolution because our will was frustrated. But the revolution has not yet done away with the well-entrenched and powerful warlords or politicians of the old regime. The private armies still exist and violence, terrorism and cheating at polls will still be resorted to by some candidates.

What we first need is a government clean-up. Men and women who, by their past actions, tarnished the integrity and independence of government institutions, should, even though cloaked with constitutional guarantees, step aside and make way for those who can inspire confidence and respect.

Sometime in the near future, we can have clean, honest peaceful and orderly elections wherein we can just cast our vote without any fear that our votes will not be counted. We can elect officials, who, in heeding the voices of their constituents, will render more valued service to their people. We will soon enough have a government we deserve, as a matter of course.

But before we can have these, we need to restrengthen the foundations of our institutions. We need to weed out the undesirables from government. These changes can be implemented slowly or rapidly. Slowly and painfully, through a government operating under the 1973 Constitution, or rapidly, tempered with great vigilance, through a revolutionary government that continues to enjoy popular support.

CARDINAL SIN WARNS MARCOS AGAINST RETURNING

HK060229 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0200 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Text] In Rome, Jaime Cardinal Sin warned that deposed President Marcos would be killed if he tried to return to Manila. At a news conference shortly after arriving for a 3-day visit, Cardinal Sin said that it was better for the deposed president to stay on vacation. Cardinal Sin also said he remained hopeful that the guerillas of the New People's Army would lay down their arms soon and that the party would be legalized. Cardinal Sin is scheduled to meet the Pope today.

ILOCANOS REGION 'IN MOURNING' FOR MARCOS

HK041147 Hong Kong AFP in English 1126 GMT 4 Mar 86

[By Cecil Morella]

[Text] Batac, Philippines, March 4 (AFP) -- A strong earthquake rocked this northern region two weeks ago, swaying tall buildings and causing cracks in centuries-old churches. To superstitious Ilocanos, it was an unmistakable sign that God was angry. Days later, the whole Ilocanos Region was in mourning for its most famous son, Ferdinand Marcos, who fled his country to live in exile after being overthrown as president a week ago in a civilian-backed military revolt.

Strong, destructive tremors have plagued Ilocos Norte Province in the past two years, as the 20-year-old authoritarian regime began encountering problems in Manila, causing his few enemies in the area to pray: "He whom you seek, Lord, is in Manila."

"We were really saddened. We all cried," said lawyer Fe Acosta Aguinaldo, the mayor of this hometown of Mr Marcos. In her office Mrs Aguinaldo still keeps yellowed, signed photos of a younger Mr Marcos.

It was in this garlic and tobacco-producing town, some 370 kilometers (222 miles) north of Manila, where a young and brilliant lawyer launched his political career in 1949, "Elect me a congressman now," Mr Marcos told the province "and I will give you an Ilocano president in 20 years."

The hardy, frugal, and hardworking Ilocanos, who work an unfertile soil, obliged him and he made it to the summit in 16 years. In return, the Ilocano president bestowed favors on this then third-rate municipality, enabling it to assume the status of a first-class town with an annual income of 1.3 million pesos (659,000 dollars).

A university, a hospital, a grade school and even the road to the cemetery bear the name of Mr Marcos' father Mariano, a politician whose bronze monument adorns the main park. Elsewhere in the province, a town was also named Marcos.

The 68-year-old strongman last visited Batac February 7 to cast his vote in an election whose conduct would ultimately cause his downfall. But the town's citizens proved loyal to the last. When Mr Marcos declared a widely-ignored dusk-to-dawn curfew two days before his downfall, to show he was still in control, Ilocos Norte followed his order to the letter. Commuters had to sleep on the roadside as police barricaded roads, recalled Amado Labuni, a high school student.

And when a priest tried to read a Catholic bishops' statement condemning poll fraud and violence at a mass in the cathedral of Laoag City, the provincial capital, a Marcos war leader blew a whistle inside, causing parishioners to rush out, recalls Juan Ballesteros, parish priest of Batac. "He should have imposed martial law," instead of fleeing, said Virginia Torres, manager of a massage parlor owned by a local official.

Sunday the town was quiet, with the three palatial brick and wood mansions of the Marcos family shuttered as police and government militia mounted guard against looters. Mr Marcos owns similar mansions in nearby Paoay and Sarrat, his birthplace. "This is the solid north. The elections here were clean and the president didn't have to cheat to win," said Ben Guittap, a government employee, as he strolled around one of the mansions with an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reporter. He was referring to charges by opposition candidate Corazon Aquino that Mr Marcos stole the election through fraud.

The red-white-and-blue campaign posters of Mr Marcos still adorn concrete walls and fences. Residents proudly wear campaign T-shirts and campaign badges of the man whose name they pronounce with the title "apo" (lord). Ilocanos who dare wear the yellow Aquino colors are met with censure by elders. "He left the country to avoid bloodshed," said acting Governor Mariano Nalupta of President Marcos. "We would have preferred to have him stay here." He said Filipinos in Hawaii, a majority of whom are Ilocanos, would take care of Mr Marcos in exile.

At a Laoag sidestreet, a rickety two-storey wooden building serving as the provincial headquarters of an organization which drafted Mrs Aquino to the presidency is festooned with yellow bunting. But volunteers who man the office still fear harassment. One, who gave his name as Jomel, recalled how opposition motorcades were jeered at, and how, in the town of San Nicolas, Mr Marcos got 13,000 votes to Mrs Aquino's zero.

Ilocanos were in a fighting mood Monday, and held a rally outside the capitol to denounce what to them was the ultimate humiliation: the Aquino government was throwing out local officials, most of whom are pro-Marcos. But Mr Nalupta denies reports that holdover military forces still loyal to Mr Marcos are consolidating their forces in the province. "Ilocanos wish for a peaceful transition," said Esperanza Sales, chief population officer to Ilocos Norte.

VIRATA HOSPITALIZED WITH ABDOMINAL PAINS

HK051235 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1100 GMT 5 Mar 86

[Text] Former Prime Minister Cesar Virata was reported today to be in stable condition after being admitted to a hospital with severe abdominal pains. According to a Finance Ministry spokesman, Virata is not receiving any visitors. Virata was also finance minister in the Marcos administration and lost his post when Marcos fled the country last week.

TOLENTINO SEES NO WAY TO LEGALIZE GOVERNMENT SOON

HK051155 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Mar 86 pp 1, 7

[By correspondent B. P. Tuazon]

[Text] Member of Parliament Arturo M. Tolentino declared yesterday that the Aquino government which was "instituted by force may eventually acquire legitimacy through the years by the continuous acceptance by the people of this government." Tolentino, who ran as vice president together with President Marcos, in an interview, expressed reservations about the legal basis of the new administration. "I don't think this is legal," he said. "It has no constitutional basis at all." But he added, its acceptance by the people may ultimately give it legitimacy.

"I understand there are several efforts to legalize or give legitimacy to this administration but frankly, and objectively, I have not found as of now, any way to do it." Tolentino said. "For instance, the newspapers speak of a plan for the Batasan to reconsider and recall the proclamation made on Feb. 15 that Marcos and Tolentino have won the elections.

"I do not think that at this point in time, such a reconsideration can be done legally for the simple reason that the proclamation has already been executed by the taking of oath of President Marcos. "In the second place, a new proclamation declaring Aquino and Laurel as winners will not be supported by the canvass that was made by the Batasan."

Tolentino, recognized as an authority on constitutional law, also made the following points:

1. The last elections were not dishonest. "I think it was one of the cleanest elections we have had."
2. Mrs. Aquino expected to get big margins against Mr. Marcos, but she did not because many people changed their original support for her on the basis of the issues that were presented to the people.
3. In spite of the reputation of Manila as an opposition center, Manilans voted on the basis of issues, resulting in only over 200,000 majority or one-tenth of her expected margin.
4. He defeated Laurel both in Manila and in the entire Metro Manila area, as well as in other urban centers. "If this was the result of the elections in Manila and Metro Manila, which was reputed to be oppositionist areas," Tolentino declared "it should not be surprising that she lost in some places outside of these opposition centers.

Expounding further on the premise that a government instituted by force may also eventually acquire legitimacy through the years by the continuous acceptance by the people, he stated: "When I talk of the people, I do not mean the people who massed at Camp Crame and the TV stations because they represent a very small percentage of the 54 million Filipinos.

"I recall in this instance the case of our present 1973 Constitution. At its inception, it was an invalid Constitution because it was not validly ratified. But through the years, people abided with its provisions and performed acts pursuant to that Constitution, such as going to elections. And after many years, it could be said the people as a whole had already accepted that Constitution.

It was originally invalid but became legitimate and binding by the general acquiescence of the people." On so-called people power, Tolentino said that what was demonstrated in Manila "is not representative of the entire country. But," he added, "the so-called people's power represented, let us say, by 2 million people in Metro Manila, can always influence government with the aid of military force and this is what happened in this case." He added: "Of course, people power was something to be proud of. I think, we should be proud of the militance or the concern and awareness shown by people in what is known now as the people's power. Such manifestation of people's power would certainly be a help in good government."

MINOR ROLES FOR LAUREL, MILITARY THREATEN UNITY

HK051213 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Mar 86 p 5

["Here and Now" Column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Dividing the Spoils"]

[Text] Perceived inequities in the division of spoils are threatening to crack the revolutionary government. The Unido camp of Vice President Laurel is chafing because it has gotten nothing. The Enrile-Ramos-reformist military faction, which provided the coup de grace that enabled President Aquino to take over, has not been allowed any inputs in the Cabinet and other appointments.

Laurel himself now wears three hats. He is the vice-president, prime minister-designate, and foreign minister. But these are positions of prestige, not of power. The vice-president is a spare tire; the prime minister under present rules has serious responsibilities without corresponding authority; the foreign minister is largely ornamental.

Unido itself, as a party, has not had any share. The only appointees identified with Laurel are Ernesto Maceda, minister for natural resources, and Luis Villafuerte, for government reorganization. Maceda, however, has his feet in both camps, and may have been appointed because of his personal connection to President Aquino, rather than to Laurel. Villafuerte's appointment on the other hand, while not unimportant, carries with it an implicit expiration date. What does he do after the government has been reorganized?

By giving Laurel two Cabinet positions, and the leading Unido campaigners nothing, Mrs Aquino has succeeded in making Laurel look like he only worked for Laurel. Understandably, the pressure is on him. The situation has become even worse with the appointment of local government officials by the minister for local governments, Aquilino Pimentel. Pimentel has become in a short time Mrs. Aquino's most powerful minister. The pattern of local official appointments has shown a partiality to Pimentel's own PDP-Laban of which Jose Cojuangco, Mrs Aquino's brother, is the secretary-general, to the chagrin of Laurel's Unido, under which Mrs Aquino herself ran.

Laurel, who had given up his presidential ambitions in favor of Aquino on the sole condition that she run under Unido, has threatened to renounce his Cabinet positions if the pattern of appointments did not change.

The Enrile-Ramos corner is in a worse situation. The impression is that the group is not being given enough importance. It was the Enrile-Ramos-reformist initiative that provided the focus of people's power and took away the military's support from the Marcos regime, after the Batasan had proclaimed Marcos as the duly elected president. Without that military initiative, Marcos might still be holding out in Malacanang until now. Because of this, it is safe to surmise that the group expects to be allowed to contribute some inputs in making major appointments and decisions.

There has been no sign of such consultations, either on the Cabinet appointments, on the ongoing local officials appointments, or on the release of political prisoners. Enrile's facial expression on TV, after he had heard the announcement that commander Dante and Jose Ma. Sison would be released, showed everything. He said he had been tipped off by Jovito Salonga, rather than by the president. Apparently, he took a strong position later, for the release of Dante and Sison was subsequently withheld.

It is the president's prerogative to appoint whomsoever she wants, and to release or not to release political prisoners. But she says her government "is a government of consultations." It is also supposed to be a "revolutionary government." This means that it is the product of a successful revolution, waged and won by the people after Enrile and Ramos had chosen to defy their longtime commander-in-chief.

This also means it makes its own laws and relies on the Armed Forces to enforce them, especially if and when it meets with armed resistance. If this statement is correct, it means the Enrile-Ramos-reformists group may have a legitimate reason to feel it has a right to contribute to major decisions, including cabinet appointments and such local government appointments as are now being made by Pimentel.

This seems particularly true in the case of the latter appointments whose legality is being questioned by almost every incumbent. The Omnibus Election Code, which schedules local elections on the first Monday of May, extends the term of incumbent local officials, which should otherwise end on March 23, until June 30. To cancel or postpone the elections, and to shorten the term of the incumbents, a law must be enacted by the Batasan or decreed by the president, either under Amendment Six or under her "revolutionary powers." No such law or decree exists, so there is no legal basis for the local designations or appointments being made by Pimentel, apart from being supposedly the actions of a "revolutionary government."

Supposing these designations or appointments are actively resisted by the incumbents and their followers, how are they to be enforced by the revolutionary government? Obviously by the use of the Armed Forces. Does this not make the Aquino government, for all its popular support, dependent to a great extent on the new Armed Forces that won the day for people's power by ultimately defying Marcos?

If so, does this not give the Enrile-Ramos-reformist group not only a unique irreplaceable role in maintaining the revolutionary government, but also some legitimate and reasonable claim to some part of the spoils? Or is the mere thought unthinkable?

ENRILE DESIGNATES ACTING UCPB PRESIDENT

HK271551 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 1525 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Acting in his capacity as chairman of the board of the United Coconut Planters Bank [UCPB], Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has officially designated as of yesterday Danilo Ursua as acting president of the said bank in view of the absence of businessman Eduardo Cojuangco who allegedly has left the country.

Mr Cojuangco, known to all as a Marcos crony, cannot be located and reports have it that he has definitely left the country. Enrile stressed that the UCPB was never owned by Mr Cojuangco. Instead, it is jointly owned by millions of coconut farmers who are all shareholders of the United Coconut Planters Bank.

BRUNEI

BK270915 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0852 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Miri, East Malaysia, Feb 27 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Brunei Darussalam Thursday expressed support for the new Philippine Government under Corazon Aquino and conveyed warm wishes to the Filipino people. A Radio Brunei news bulletin monitored here quoted a Foreign Ministry statement as saying that the Sultanate hopes to further strengthen friendly ties and cooperation with the Philippines.

2D POLITICAL PARTY REGISTERED BY GOVERNMENT

BK040858 Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 22 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Brunei has registered a second political party -- the Brunei National United Party or Partai Perpaduan Kebang-saan Brunei [PPKB]. It was formed by a group of former members of the Brunei National Democratic Party (PNDB) which split late last year following differences over its policies.

The new party, which was registered two weeks ago by the government, is based on a platform which emphasizes support for all government policies and cooperation with the government in all aspects possible, especially nation building. In a press release, the PPKB spelled out its main objectives as:

-- Making every effort to support all government policies while at the same time upholding the independence and harmony of the country which is based on the concept of a democratic Malay Islamic Monarchy.

-- Fostering and strengthening the loyalty of the people to His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-pertuan [state ruler] and future monarchs, recognised as the supreme leaders of Brunei Darussalam.

-- Strengthening Islam as the official religion of the country while respecting and tolerating other religions.

-- Protecting the Malay language as the official national language.

The new party's secretary-general, Awang Hatta Haji Zainal Abiddin said the party has only 21 members at present. "We will not be campaigning to get new members just yet. We will leave it to the people to choose whether to join or not, but we are very particular about the people who do join," he said. "By this we mean that members must be able people, so that they can contribute both to the development and welfare of the party as well as to nation-building," he said. Thorough screening would be carried out on potential members, he added.

On behalf of the supreme council committee, Awang Hatta thanked His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Dipertuan for giving approval for them to form the new party.

"Of course we welcome people to join as members and I think many will join knowing that our emphasis is on supporting the government and cooperating in whatever areas possible," he said. The party's membership is open to Malay race groups including indigenous races such as Dusun and Ibans regardless whether they are Muslims or non-Muslims.

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